THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 179 R

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Ban on Concessions? State Official Asks Abolition of Own Job

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 26, 1939

Gamelin Bans Sharing With 'Have-Nots'

VERDUN, France (AP)—Gen. Maurice Gamelin, supreme commander of France's military forces, declared here yesterday that "respect cannot be bought with concessions," and at the same time attacked any suggestion that France share its empire with so-called "have-not" nations. [Details: Page 3.]

WARSAW (AP)—Poland's Navy Week got under way June 24 with the motto: "We will not permit ourselves to be driven away from the Baltic."

Official Backs Abolition of Own Job

State House politicians, used to seeing State officials defend their work against economy proposals, expressed amazement today when Dr. Helen I. McGillicuddy, Director of the State Division of Immigration and Americanization, appeared before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means to urge the abolition of her own $3,500-a-year job.

Indorsing a bill sponsored by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to merge her Division with the Department of Education and eliminate the post of Director, Dr. McGillicuddy told the astonished legislators: "The Governor has asked us all to co-operate in the matter of economy, therefore I favor the legislation."

China and Russia Sign Commercial Pact

CHUNGKING (AP)—The Chinese Government announced June 24 conclusion of a commercial treaty with Soviet Russia. Details were published immediately.

The announcement said the pact was signed June 16 in Russia, Sun Fo, President of the Chinese Legislative Council and a special envoy to Russia, signing in behalf of China.

(On March 29 Kuomin (Chinese News Agency) reported that Sun Fo, who is son of the late Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, had flown to Moscow to confer with Soviet officials about additional Soviet help for China.)

Court Upholds FCC in WLW Radio Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Court of Appeals held today that the Federal Communications Commission was within its rights in terminating an experimental authorization under which the Crosley Corporation operated radio station WLW at Cincinnati with 500 kilowatts power.

The Court dismissed an appeal, holding that the appellant had offered nothing to prove that the FCC's order was "arbitrary or capricious."

Farley Says 1940 Is All Up to Roosevelt

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—Democratic National Chairman James A. Farley said today it would be "futile" for him to comment on the 1940 Democratic presidential nomination "until the President expresses himself."

In Maine to address a postmasters' convention at Augusta, Mr. Farley asserted in an interview that his party would win the next national election regardless of whether President Roosevelt or someone else headed the ticket.

Asked directly about his own intentions, he said, "The newspapers are devoting a lot of space to my future, but I wouldn't talk about it myself."

Fliers Pass Halfway Mark on Endurance Flight

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Wilbur Parrish and Hunter Moody, Decatur, Ill., aviators, were over the halfway mark today in their efforts to break the world's sustained flight record for light planes.

After passing the 109-hour mark at 1:40 a. m. (CST), they radioed "All's well. We feel fine, and the motor never sounded better." The record of 218 hours was set last November by three California airmen.

Chamberlain Sees Hope in Far East Situation

By the Associated Press

Prime Minister Chamberlain, speaking in the House of Commons today following British charges of a new stripping incident at Tientsin, said he had "some reason to hope" that discussions in Tokyo would lead to a settlement of the Far Eastern dispute with Japan.

Domei, Japanese news agency, reported in Tokyo that Japanese navy officials forcibly prevented two British steamers from unloading passengers and freight at Swatow today. Earlier wire barriers were erected by the Japanese around the port.

Japanese naval spokesmen in Shanghai said that only one British merchantman weekly would be allowed to enter Swatow Harbor henceforth. The port was captured by the Japanese last week.

First publication in Russia of reports of fighting between Mongols and Japanese and Manchukuoans on the border between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia aroused fears in some Moscow quarters of a possible major conflict between Russia and Japan.

Chamberlain Warns Reich of British Might

CARDIFF, Wales—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in a speech here June 24 warned Germany of Britain's military might and stressed that "no British Government would submit to dictation."

BERLIN (AP)—Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, in reply to Prime Minister Chamberlain, yesterday said that "we have nothing to fear from outside enemies—especially our friend on the other side of the channel." Reichsführer Hitler at Munich strongly emphasized the unity of relations between Germany and Italy. [Details: Page 4.]

Britain Moves Up Summer Naval Leaves

LONDON (AP)—The British Admiralty announced today that the normal summer leave period for ships of the home fleet was being advanced to July—a month ahead of the customary time—"preparatory to carrying out of exercises in August."

The announcement also said the customary Navy Week celebration "will have to be abandoned this year."

Roosevelt Nominates Walker for FCC

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the renomination of Paul A. Walker of Oklahoma to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission, for a term of seven years beginning July 1.

Ciano to Visit Franco and Battlefields

BARCELONA (AP)—Italian Consul General Carlos Rossi announced that Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano would arrive at Barcelona aboard an Italian warship July 7 to confer with Gen. Francisco Franco and visit battlefields of the Spanish civil war.

Franco Orders Further Cut in Army

MADRID (AP)—The Government today ordered demobilization of the military class of 1935 during the week starting July 3.

(This will follow immediately the discharge of the 1933 and 1934 classes, reducing Gen. Francisco Franco's Army to fewer than 500,000 men. Spanish officials have said he plans to cut it below 250,000.)

Dixie Clipper Ready for Atlantic Service

NEW YORK (AP)—The Dixie Clipper will inaugurate regular commercial trans-Atlantic airplane passenger service Wednesday, flying the southern route via the Azores.

The 41-ton flying boat, Atlantic Clipper, returned yesterday from Marseilles, completing one of five round-trip mail flights by the clipper fleet, required by the Civil Aeronautics Authority before passenger service could begin. Delayed en route by bad weather, the clipper's actual flying time was 36 hours and 46 minutes.

U. S. Economist

Mordecai Ezekiel
Addresses Engineering Congress

Ezekiel Defends Recovery Drive; Asks Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., June 26—Business, Government, labor and farmers must co-operate to devise programs for operation of the country's industries at full production and for the elimination of unemployment, in the opinion of Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

The program should provide that increases in production be balanced against increases in both consumer purchases and plant expansion and other capital formation, Dr. Ezekiel said in an address before the second day of the ninth annual economic conference for engineers, held at Stevens Engineering Camp here yesterday.

The conference will continue daily through July 3, and has as its general theme the interrelation of business and Government. Sponsors of the conference, which views economic problems through the eyes of the engineering profession, are Stevens Institute of Technology, Management Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the New York section of the American Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Defends Spending

"I, for one, believe that when such programs are devised," Dr. Ezekiel said, "Government could well afford to underwrite the expansion in production. I also believe such programs can be worked out through Democratic processes and without bureaucratic centralization of power. Such action, however, may lie far ahead. We will have much to learn in program-making industry by industry, in a more rational adjustment of production, and in the development of more comprehensive facts as a firmer basis for business judgments.

"In the meantime, we must do all we can through the wiser choice of price, wage and production policies, to translate more and more of our great productive capacity into more jobs, more production and consumption and better and better living for our people."

Declaring that the United States is a $100,000,000,000 country running at a $65,000,000,000 level, Dr. Ezekiel defended the Roosevelt Administration's spending and lending policies, referring specifically to the $3,860,000,000 lending program which the President put before Congress last Thursday.

Clarity Needed

"The program of self-liquidating investment which the President suggested to Congress," he said, "provides a new way in which Government can maintain the flow of funds into investment, offset the liabilities by the assets created and yet eventually balance the budget for current operating expenditures. That program is based on standard accounting practice as used by every private business. If adopted, it will open up new business opportunities in many fields in supplying materials and equipment or in contracting for the construction of the many types of structures and equipment which would be financed under the program. It opens up a wholly new area for business and Government to co-operate."

Otto S. Beyer, Chairman of the National Mediation Board, speaking at an afternoon session of the Conference yesterday, held that Federal laws have fallen short of "fully realizing the policy underlying the National Labor Relations Act."

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Britain Sees Stiffer Stand Easing Crisis

Chamberlain voices hope for settlement in Far East; Warning to Reich and Japan.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 26—There is "some reason to hope" that discussions in Tokyo between the British Ambassador and the Japanese "may lead to the settlement of the Tientsin affair," Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announced to the House of Commons today.

Coming after the Premier's strongly worded warning to Japan in his speech at Cardiff this week end, this announcement of slightly improved prospects of a solution in the Far Eastern crisis is generally interpreted here as indicating that a very firm hand is being used beneath the velvet diplomatic glove and that this firmness is beginning to have some effect.

As Mr. Chamberlain admitted, however, in answer to a pointed question by Mr. Anthony Eden today, his new hopes referred only to the conversations in Tokyo and not to any real improvement in the situation at Tientsin. He did say, however, that the Government was "insisting that the ill treatment of British nationals by local Japanese soldiers must cease."

Stiffer Stand Seen

Although it is clear that the British government's policy is still based on efforts to avoid a showdown in the Far East over Tientsin if that is at all possible, it is also clear that repeated indignities heaped on British citizens at Tientsin have led to a definite stiffening of official attitude in London. This was clearly reflected in the Prime Minister's speech at Cardiff.

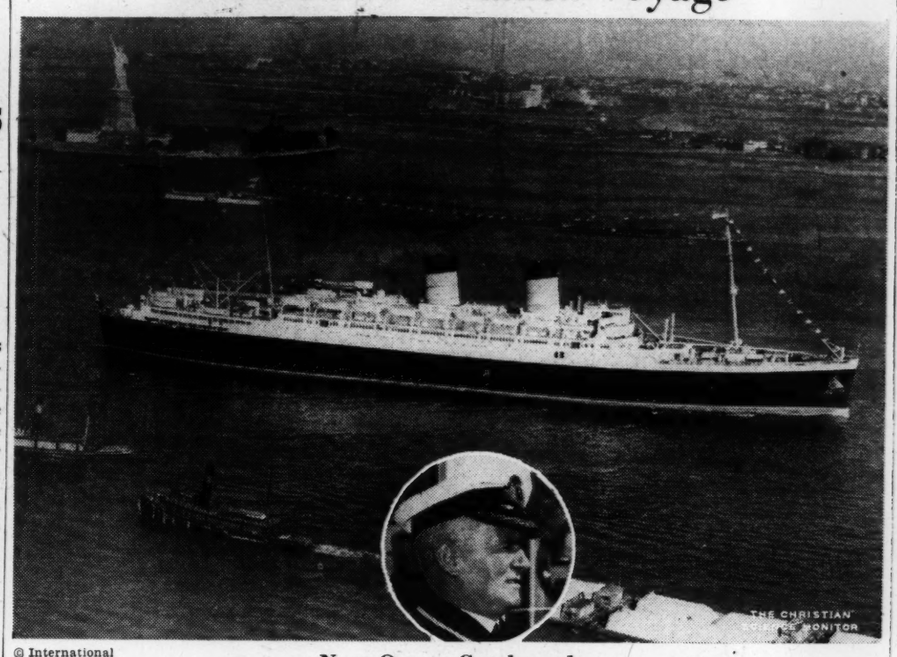
[Details and developments at Tientsin and elsewhere in the Far East: Page 4.]

"No British Government will submit to dictation from another power as to its foreign policy," Mr. Chamberlain declared at Cardiff.

The dispute between Britain and Japan over Britain's refusal to surrender from the concession four Chinese wanted by the Japanese authorities has been complicated, Mr. Chamberlain said, "by public statements on the part of local Japanese officials raising far-reaching and quite inadmissible claims for the alteration of the policy which we and other Governments have hitherto carried out. Up to the present no formal claim of that character has

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Mauretania's Maiden Voyage



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New Ocean Greyhound

A magnificent picture made June 24 as the new Mauretania steamed up New York Bay at the end of her maiden voyage to America. The Statue of Liberty, symbol of welcome to all visitors, may be seen in the background. Her time for the crossing was 6 days, 18 hours. Inset: Capt. Arthur T. Brown, skipper of the new Cunard liner, Mauretania, pictured on the bridge of his craft, while she was en route up the North River to her pier. At 34,000 tons, she is the largest passenger boat ever built in England.

Story on Page 2

America Arms For Peace Role If Crisis Comes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—While ostensibly preoccupied with events in the Far East, American diplomacy actually is concentrating its major energies today on quietly preparing for the next European crisis.

The Administration stands fully committed to the active prevention of war in Europe as its first principle of foreign policy, and recognizes that the first full test of strength between the tightening alliance systems headed by Germany and Britain is in the making.

There is no information here, however, to indicate this test will come to a head before harvests are in, despite Britain's present weakness because of the unfavorable situation in China. It is assumed Reichsführer Hitler still intends to continue his expansion by propaganda and high-pressure diplomacy, if possible, and the most fearful aspect of the German military machine will not be

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Lottery Among Alternatives To Saltonstall's Tax Plan

The much-discussed sales tax, a bond issue and a state lottery were today offered to the legislative Committee on Ways and Means as alternatives to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's broad sweeping tax program to meet the increasing costs of welfare and avoid the necessity of a state cigarette tax which speakers declared would work an injustice upon families of moderate means.

Loudest in denouncing the Governor's proposed tax of 2 cents upon cigarettes by the package was former Lieut.-Gov. Francis E. Kelly who advocated the state lottery as a means of raising a possible $100,000,000 a year, 50 per cent of which he said could go toward the relief of real estate. At the same time, he challenged the Governor to a debate on the question of calling for a plebiscite on lotteries.

The Governor's reply to the former Lieutenant Governor was quick and brief: "There are many subjects of greater importance than a debate on the lottery. There is no cause for such a debate."

The Governor's tax program calls for increases in gas taxes, inheritance taxes, dog race taxes and liquor taxes to meet the increasing costs of government. A tax on lotteries would obviate the need of most of these tax increases, according to Mr. Kelly.

Representative Francis X. Coyne of Boston, announced that he had filed a bill today to establish a state lottery, in other words to have the state sponsor gambling on horse races. Representative Coyne denied, however, that he would have a state lottery as substitute for the cigarette tax. He recorded himself as favoring the tax on cigarettes.

Mr. Kelly stated that $49,000,000 was wagered on horse races last year in the state. If a state lottery were passed, he said, the state would reap $4 for every $1 wagered at the tracks.

Registering his protests against a new bond issue to tide the state over the present emergency period Representative William Baker of Newton pointed out that the state has already borrowed $63,000,000 over the last nine years, "an unprecedented borrowing program in the state's history," he declared.

Registered in favor of the cigarette tax was Senator Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, chairman of the Legislative Committee on Taxation, who said that tax relief must be afforded immediately.

Despite protests of tobacco interests Mr. Hunt explained that cigarette taxation for state purposes had already been instituted successfully elsewhere.

The sales tax was revived by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations as the chief means of meeting the demands of real estate for permanent relief. At the same time, the principle of the cigarette tax was opposed by the Federation.

This Changing World

The Lending-Spending Plan—Presidential Program Announced When Business Indexes Are Turning Upward—Economic and Political Timing

By H. B. Elliston

President Roosevelt has undergone three fiscal metamorphoses. First, he was an economizer, rigidly committed to a balancing of the Federal budget after President Hoover's "extravagance." This column could not go along with him on that Spartan tack. It was too deflationary, doubly deflationary, in fact, because budgetary thrift was combined with the locking up of billions of check money in those banks which were not allowed to open.

Then the President, taking to heart the recession that overtook business in late 1933, came out for Government spending as "compensation" for the falling off in business spending. The most popular name for the practice was "pump-priming." In the nature of things temporary the object was to buoy up business with both funds and example, and, after recovery had been achieved, to taper off the Government spending. This was the type of program we had advocated in the Hoover regime. It was attacked severely in the academic world.

But as Prof. D. H. Macgregor says, in his book "Enterprise, Purpose, and Profit," the method of encouraging business recovery by public works is "in the strange position of being argued out of existence by very detailed analysis, and restored to vigor by broad statements of common sense." The President's budget message of January, 1934, was packed with common sense.

Now there is a third fiscal metamorphosis expressed in the new lending-spending program. This is the fourth such spending plan. But it is different from its predecessors in that it is not inaugurated during a declining spell in business activity, nor is it intended to be temporary. For these reasons this column cannot see any economic wisdom in it.

* * *

A glance at the index of business activity published by The Christian Science Monitor will prove that business is not declining. Our index touched its lowest level two months ago, on April 8. It is now pointing up. Other business indexes are rising. In Washington the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, regarded as the best forecasting agency at the service of the Government, is optimistic about summer business. And its hopefulness is echoed for the first time in many months in the current bulletin of the National Association of Purchasing Agents. The pump, in other words, is already working again.

As a matter of fact, the condition of the pump is the last consideration in the new spenders' ideas. They now say that it is the operation of the pump and not its condition that requires attention. The Government, it is argued, must give private enterprise a hand at it. As the President himself says, the new program is to be "a permanent policy of the Government."

The President's statement is vastly significant of an entirely new concept of government. I wonder whether we can appreciate all its implications. Under "compensatory spending" no new theory of government was involved except an extension of service to the community in helping to put private enterprise back on its feet. The new plan, however, contemplates the setting up of a state capitalism.

And the field of operations of the state as capitalist is pretty vast as the President has sketched it. In the nature of things that field will widen and deepen. Private capitalism, on the contrary, must contract, in the face of a new competitor with unmeasurable aspirations. For self-liquidating projects are the kind of business that private enterprise itself does.

* * *

Inevitably the new scheme of public enterprise is a means of first directing the economy and then of controlling it. Moreover, the state as capitalist will operate under politically-manipulated conditions. What this will mean requires no elaboration in the light of the experience with relief. The year 1940 is said to be governing all calculations in Washington. Accordingly the new program has been weighed already in the 1940 scales. Anyway, it would be absurd to think that the new lending-spending program could be operated as a purely economic proposition. Any government that runs the economy must be in a position to buy up the electorate.

Maybe it is necessary in these complicated days for government to play an important economic role for even a democratic society. But in a democracy, surely, such a role must be primarily expressed in encouraging private enterprise. The one is dependent upon the other. If one is superseded, the other is, too. I can conceive of many "encouraging" services by government. Subsidies for men thrown out of work by technological changes or by changes in the tariff, manipulation of the tariff to prevent price rigging, financial encouragement of economic research and invention, revision of the patent laws, and so on. They would all release energizing forces of private enterprise.

The Government has recently taken such an "encouraging" step by revising taxes on venturesome capital. In itself this was constructive. But the good effect of the measure is offset by the sight of the state moving into the realm of private enterprise like a Leviathan. Private investors are not going to take risks when they see government branching out in every economic direction. One uncertainty has been removed, but only to be displaced by another.

Accordingly the only point I see in the lending-spending program is political. Economically speaking, it would have been less harmful, in my opinion, for the Administration to announce that it was going to take over the railroads and use them as an economic fulcrum. At least the area of government intervention would then have been known. The new lending-spending program, on the contrary, puts up no such limit, and the way is thus paved for a further deterioration of the free economy.

Bar Study Assails Judicial Leniency And Hunch Action

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 26 (AP)—An investigating committee of the American Bar Association reported today judges are too frequently "carelessly lenient," "biased," play "hunches," and follow practices "deserving of censure" in disposing of criminal cases.

"On the whole a very unscientific job of determining what treatment should be imposed upon those convicted of crime is being done by most judges," state and Federal, the Committee on Sentencing, Probation, Prisons, and Parole found.

Released by Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor, a Committee member, the report scored careless jurists as "deserving of censure" for a willingness to compromise cases if the defendant pleads guilty to save the state trial costs and time.

Other judicial abuses cited:

"Far too many judges are carelessly lenient in disposing of cases involving youthful first offenders,' frequently placing them on probation into "the custody of their parents or relatives who have already demonstrated a lack of control over them."

The "hunch" system of sentencing "admittedly adopted by many judges cannot be justified as a substitute for a thorough study of the individual."

The Committee recommended that judges be given comprehensive information on the past records of prisoners up for sentence, on their mental and behavior patterns, and other research aids to proper sentencing.

Criminal court judges were also said to "need more specialized training in those sciences that are making significant contributions to the study of human behavior if they are to exercise a dominant power in determining what treatment shall be given to persons convicted of crime."

Congress Races Against Hours On Major Bills

Silver filibuster takes day—Relief and monetary bills threatened—G. O. P. urges cuts.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—Scenes of intense legislative activity filled both houses of Congress today as major bills are raced against a dead line after months of dilly-dallying in committee.

Momentarily the effort to end the silver filibuster filled the stage today in the Senate, but behind this were half a dozen other measures of the first rank. Republicans added to the excitement by choosing the moment to advance a 10 per cent general economy cut proposal which, if adopted, would slash the Federal budget by $500,000,000.

The first Pittman amendment to fix the Treasury's price for domestically mined silver at $1.16 an ounce was defeated today, 26 to 52. The present Treasury rate of 64.64 cents an ounce runs out Friday, when a proclamation setting this figure expires.

Elements of excitement were contributed each by the $1,737,000,000 relief bill, and by the bill to continue the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fee and the President's power to make further changes in the gold content of the dollar. If these bills are not enacted by midnight on Friday, June 30, at which time the old fiscal year ends it will greatly embarrass the Treasury and the relief organization, it is understood. Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, has threatened night sessions and there is possibility of an old-fashioned continuous session Friday night with the clock being turned back hour by hour. However, leaders hope against hope that they can muster their straggling bills through the gate without that difficulty.

Log Jam Tightens

In a week of such intense legislative activity the unexpected may develop, and generally does, and forecasts are as difficult as over the question when Congress will quit. Originally it seemed reasonable to suppose the middle of July or the first of August would see Congress gone. But now there is not only the neutrality issue but the new complication of the huge spending-lending program which Mr. Roosevelt blithely tossed onto the log jam last week. Indications grow that parts of this will arouse strong opposition, particularly the proposed loans to foreign governments. There is an undercurrent in the restive Congress today that ultimately both the neutrality bill and the lending-spending program may be postponed, whether Mr. Roosevelt wants it or not, till cool weather comes to Washington again.

However, that is a problem once removed. The immediate issue hammering on the doors of Congress is whether the time limit of next Friday midnight can be met. Major immediate complication here is the silver filibuster and the effort to attach to the stabilization bill an inflationary amendment permitting issuance of big new batches of paper currency.

The Treasury is preparing for the emergency if the bill is not passed before the Friday midnight deadline. It is assumed that some means would be found for a temporary continuance of the fund to which the Treasury looks as its chief safeguard against dangerous tides in the foreign money markets. Every day's delay after Friday in authorizing the fund, however, would be increasingly embarrassing.

Relief Issue Ahead

Much more directly felt would be the suspension of the relief payments. This bill has a harder gauntlet to run by Friday because its provisions are more complicated. The House passed the measure by a large majority but imposed controversial amendments to restrict and limit certain activities. The fight to restore these activities must be met in the Senate and is already evident in the subcommittee, which hopes to report the measure out promptly.

Once the silver filibuster is out of the way the monetary and relief bill may be disposed of. Mr. Barkley negotiated for today's silver vote June 24, after Senators had become familiar with the Pittman proposal to increase the Treasury's purchase price for newly mined domestic silver from the present 64.64 cents an ounce to $1.27. The Administration's fear was that defeat of the Pittman proposal with its maximum demands would simply lead to new struggles over amendments with the proposed silver price fixed somewhat lower. Pat McCarran, (D) of Nevada, stands behind Mr. Pittman with $1.04 silver purchase price amendment.

Economy 'Threat'

The Republican drive for an economy cut of 10 per cent is their answer to Mr. Roosevelt's $3,800,000,000 lending-spending program.

It is backed by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, one of the most

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Civic Extremes Revealed In Public Housing Projects

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One city is pushing a $25,000,000 public housing program toward completion. Another, not dissimilar in character, is so opposed to any form of government subsidy for rehousing low income groups that it won't even set up a housing authority to make itself eligible for cash.

In between these two extremes are cities with a variety of attitudes toward slum clearance and rebuilding, a study of 15 Midwest and Southwest municipalities, discloses.

Why Such Diversity?

The answer, as gleaned from this sampling of representative cities, appears to lie in part in the kind of education the public has had in housing. In cities like Cleveland, Ohio, where the high social cost of bad housing has been made clear over a long period, there is no effective opposition. But in other municipalities where such education has been lacking, the whole public housing movement has been blocked.

Another reason for marked differences in the attitudes of cities is their early housing experience. Some PWA projects of a few years ago were located not in slums but on unused land; in other cases, costs were high and the homes could not be rented to the lowest income group. This caused prejudice against all housing ventures, this sampling shows.

But where the early projects were well-planned, where actual slums were cleared, and where U. S. H. A. projects are located in blighted areas, there appears to be public approval. In such cases, real estate organizations, always a little fearful that subsidized housing will cut in on their business, have remained in the background and have offered no effective opposition.

These factors explain in part why at the end of last month $225,385,000 in U. S. H. A. "earmarkings" for all cities still remained unclaimed, while only about two-thirds of the total amount available for the 90 per cent subsidies to the cities was contracted for.

Progress Traced

Reports received by the Monitor show distinct progress being made in the following cities:

Cleveland: A committee on housing in the Chamber of Commerce, appointed in 1902, a city council committee under Alderman Ernest J. Bohn, and other educational groups, have brought about strong public opinion for slum clearance and housing projects. The city reports "no concerted or effective opposition."

New Orleans, La.: "No organized opposition." Great need for rehousing of low income groups has brought a general demand for U. S. H. A. funds. New Orleans is now the third city in the United States in the amount of federal subsidy under contract—$25,000,000—enough to build for 5,000 families.

Akron, Ohio: Opposition blocked the first U. S. H. A. proposal because the site selected was in a fair residence district. But contract has been let for a second project in an area recognized as unquestionably slum territory.

Dallas, Texas: Good business management of the PWA houses, Cedar Springs Place, is credited with winning support for the current $6,000,000 U. S. H. A. project. The new ones, with much lower rents than the PWA projects, are planned to meet needs of a lower income group and so are meeting but little criticism.

Real Estate Opposition

In some cities, real estate opposition has been persistent, but not strong enough to block new housing projects. Cincinnati, Ohio, is an example. In others, like Louisville, Ky., and Chicago, real estate organizations and others have not suspended their criticism entirely, but they are reported to be "going along" with the current program, since the newer projects are designed to reach a lower income group due to reduced cost of building.

In Toledo, Ohio, residents in certain sections opposed the erection of subsidized houses on the ground that it would pull down values. A compromise resulted, the Toledo Housing Authority agreeing to consult with property owners before deciding on locations.

Other cities where opposition has been strong are:

Little Rock, Ark: Mayor R. E. Overman held real estate men responsible for the campaign that blocked his plans to get 1,000 dwelling units erected with public funds.

Omaha, Neb.: The Board of Education joined hands with real estate groups here to prevent the making of a contract for an extension to a public housing project completed a year ago. The school board, hard pressed for funds, objects to remission of taxes on the new project and fears it cannot finance additional school facilities that would be needed. But another project is expected to start soon with $1,905,000 contracted for with U. S. H. A.

Mid-West Hesitates

Cities in the mid-west which have refused to participate in the U. S. H. A. program are the following:

Milwaukee, Wis.: Taxpayers and real estate groups, already concerned about high taxes, have opposed any new ventures on the ground that they will increase the burden through tax exemption. No housing authority has been established as yet. Earlier housing projects under the city (in 1923), under PWA, and under the Resettlement Administration in the suburbs, reached an income group somewhat above the neediest and have caused mistrust of all public housing ventures as not really slum-clearance.

Indianapolis, Ind: No housing authority established. Lockwood Gardens, PWA project for Negroes, was severely criticized by contractors, union labor, and others. Rents were said to be too high to rehouse families that most needed rehousing.

Oklahoma City, Okla.: No housing authority because no state enabling act.

Flint, Mich.: City council shifted decision to voters by referendum and they turned down U. S. H. A. funds.

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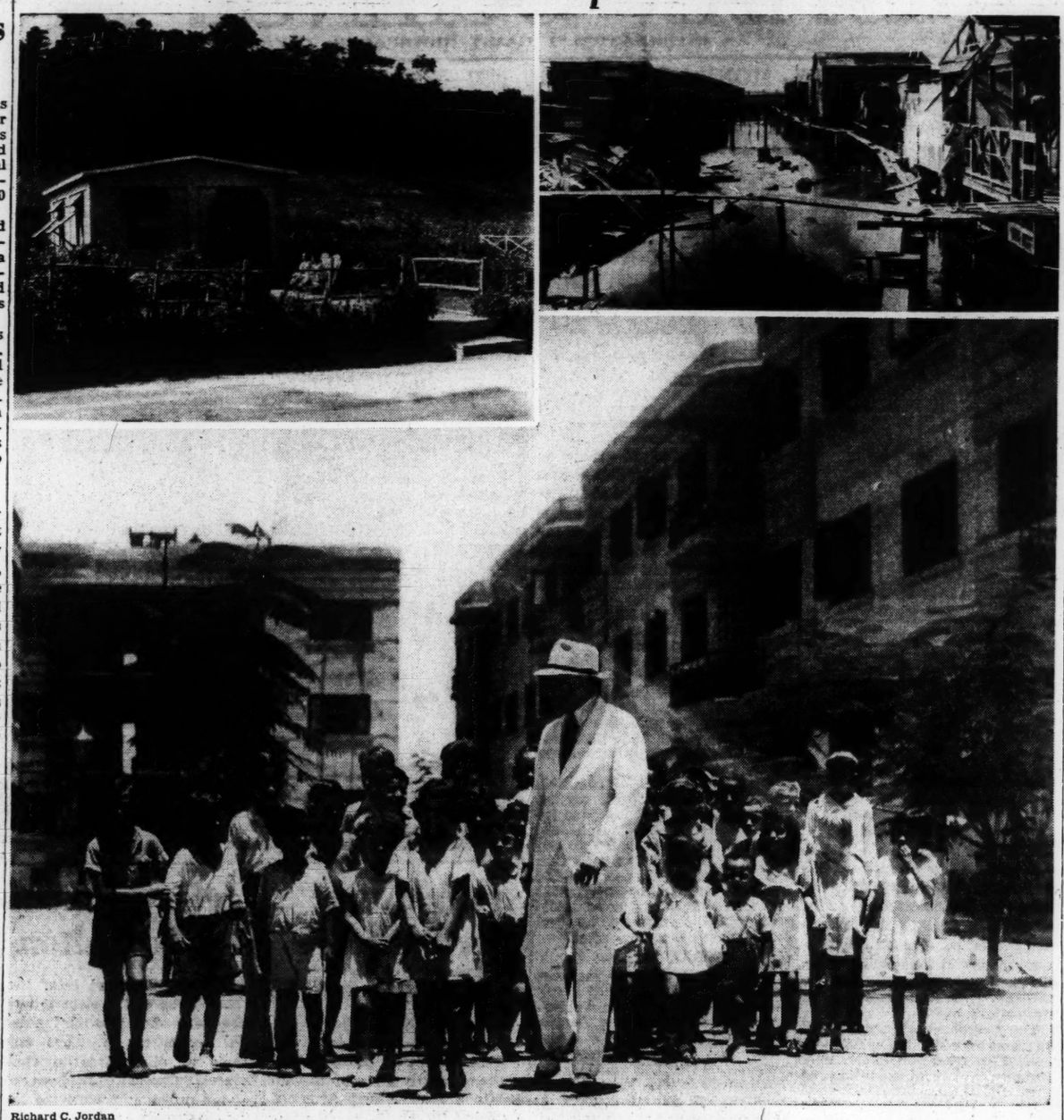
United States Cleans Up in Puerto Rico



Richard C. Jordan

Typical Works of Reconstruction Administration

Top left—One of the new sanitary homes that have taken the place of picturesque but dirty palm-thatched huts. Top right—A fair sample of some of the slum areas being cleaned up. Bottom—Gov. Blanton Winship of Puerto Rico and group of children living in Falansterio, which houses 1,000 persons. It means literally a "big dwelling." Work in rural rehabilitation is to be pushed.

New Mauretania On Maiden Trip Holds Open House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—Thousands of visitors crowded Pier 90, North River, today to get a glimpse of the new $10,000,000 steamship Mauretania, of the Cunard-White Star Line, which kept open house here today. Stewards aboard the 772-foot, 34,000-ton vessel, which arrived here on Saturday on her maiden voyage, acted as guides to the public.

Visiting hours were from 10 o'clock in the morning to 12 o'clock noon and from 2 o'clock until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The vessel will be open to the public for the same hours on Tuesday and Wednesday, but no one will be allowed on board on Thursday, as she has to be made ready for sailing at 11 o'clock on Friday morning on its first eastern crossing of the Atlantic.

A special detail of police was required to clear traffic congestion near the pier today.

The new vessel already has a near capacity list for its schedule on Friday. She is thoroughly modern in design, resembling the Queen Mary, also of the Cunard-White Star Line, in design, and has accommodations for 1,500 passengers in air-conditioned cabins and public rooms.

The vessel has been designed to provide a six-day crossing of the Atlantic. Special attention has been placed by the Cunard-White Star Line on the tourist and third-class accommodations, since these two classes are becoming increasingly popular.

The new Mauretania bears the name of the line's vessel which ruled the seas for two decades and which was scrapped in 1934.

Mrs. Roosevelt Helps Czechoslovakian Group

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Isabelle M. Rainey, campaign chairman of the Mayor's committee for Czechoslovakian participation in the New York World's Fair, said today Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had made a "very nice" contribution to the committee.

Miss Rainey declined to disclose the amount of the gift, but said it was "a sizable check." The campaign was $2000 under its $35,000 quota, with one day remaining. The committee took over the unfinished Czecho pavilion after Germany's absorption of the country.

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Puerto Rican Housing Plan Extended by Larger Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—Housing in Puerto Rico is going modern, thanks in part to the Congress at Washington, which in its tax bill just voted has given this little island a new appropriation of $7,000,000 for continuing rural rehabilitation work.

At the present rate of progress, the palm-thatched "casita" will soon be as hard to find as a haywagon in Manhattan.

Notable among the new trends in building is the Eleanor Roosevelt community ("urbanization" is the Spanish name for it) in the suburbs of San Juan. Here, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, the Federal Government's agency for the rehabilitation of stricken Puerto Rico, has erected 230 modern, streamlined, low-rent, hurricane-proof double homes, now being eagerly sought by Puerto Ricans tired of the insecurity and lack of sanitation and comfort characteristic of the tropical tenements which they formerly occupied.

The Administration has expended every effort to make these homes and this semi-rural community attractive and desirable as well as sanitary and practical. Architecture is a tropical adaptation of the most ultra-modern trends to be found in continental United States, with simple, unadorned lines prevailing and every opportunity for light and air made the most of.

Bright and Cheery Appearance

The houses are tinted in pastel shades—green, blue, yellow—and the aggregate appearance of the settlement is bright and cheery.

Across the island in the city of Ponce, the Administration has built another "urbanization"—the Juan Morell Campos Settlement—equally modern and attractive and designed to meet the same need—wholesome housing for Puerto Ricans in the low-salary brackets.

The architecture used in these two projects has, in effect, set the style for a great deal of the more recent private construction upon the island, the designs and motifs used having turned out to be extremely popular with the people and, resultantly, widely copied.

In San Juan, in the region of the island's most unsavory slum, stands the Administration's single most important housing project, the Falansterio ("A Big Dwelling"). Here, in 216 apartments, are housed more than 1,000 people until recently residents, for the most part, of the surrounding slum area.

Keeping company with the slum-clearance program, is new legislation tending to reduce the prospect that the overcrowding of a few years ago will ever again be possible.

In the Falansterio, people whose entire plumbing has been an open sewer, whose entire recreation has consisted of sitting in the doorways watching the ragged throng pass by, and whose bid for air and sunlight has been complicated by the need for vying with mongrel dogs for a spot in which to bask in the sun—in the Falansterio, these people find comfort, sanitation, and privacy that is, to them, truly a luxury.

Land Attractively Terraced

Overlooking a blue, palm-fringed lagoon in Santurce, another suburb of San Juan, is another "Pra-project"—in Puerto Rico, the Administration is colloquially known as the "Pra." This is the Mirapalmeras Urbanization," literally, "look at the palm trees." Here, in 131 living units are housed an equal number of families formerly resident in La Perla, "The Pearl," and other infamous slums on San Juan. The top rent for a three habitation room, plus kitchen and bath, is but $7 monthly. The land in and around this community is beautifully terraced, much of the work having been done by the tenents themselves.

At La Granja, "The Farm," in Caguas, another housing development complete as in all of the foregoing projects with social, athletic, educational and medical services, takes care of more than 78 families.

But the housing program is not limited to urban and semi-urban "urbanizations." Picturesque though the rural palm-thatched shack may be to the passing tourist, in verity it is malodorous and insanitary, and a real menace during a hurricane.

And so the Administration has gone ahead in the rural areas with a vast program of rehabilitation-through-housing. Hundreds upon hundreds of modern, sanitary, hurricane-proof dwellings have been erected. Rents for these houses never exceed $3 monthly and in most cases are considerably less.

In this way, the housing and slum-clearance program of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration is forging ahead. Its hope of success; its possiblity of fulfillment of the Administration's broader goal, is based upon the realism that where people are cleanly, wholesomely, happily housed, they can live better, work better, keep healthier—and capture that now-not-so-elusive factor, happiness.

Historic Texas Fort Now Recreation Spot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAGLE PASS, Texas—Its usefulness as a military reservation on the Mexican border long past, historic Fort Duncan here will be improved as a municipal recreation park and fair grounds, dedicated instead to peace and progress.

The 205-acre reservation with 17 rock and adobe buildings was bought by the City of Eagle Pass last year. A $65,000 WPA Project for improvement of the property recently was approved, and the City will add $14,000 for materials and supervision.

The old fort was established in 1849, and some of the buildings were erected that year.

During the World War Fort Duncan temporarily became Camp Eagle Pass.

Townsend Drive Launched to Win Congress in '40

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 26 (AP)—Urged by their leader, Dr. Francis E. Townsend, to "go home and work for a Townsend Congress in 1940," delegates to the fourth annual national convention of Townsend clubs headed today for their homes in the four corners of the Nation.

Four days of sessions, filled with speechmaking from United States Senators, Representatives, and just plain street-corner, soapbox orators, ended yesterday when Dr. Townsend, speaking at the Indiana State Fairgrounds, served notice any insurgent movement within the organization would be ignored.

While Dr. Townsend spoke to a crowd estimated by his followers at from 10,000 to 12,000, a group of revolters made plans to bolt the Townsend group and form an "independent" old-age pension organization.

Insurgent Attack

An insurgent committee, headed by Harry V. Dill of Cincinnati, Ohio, gave out a statement striking particularly at what they called "the seizure by Dr. Townsend and his son of perpetual control of the cause."

They asserted such action "insures positive defeat of the relief in Congress."

Amid cheers and shouting the "regulars" of the convention approved a resolution recommending that Dr. Townsend continue as head of the movement, which has a pension system for the aged as its aim, and proposing that, if for any reason Dr. Townsend is unable to serve, the leadership be taken over by his son, Robert C. Townsend, who is secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Referring to the insurgents, Dr. Townsend said, "There are soreheads and discontents in every movement of this magnitude. The only way to fight them is to ignore them, and that's what we'll do."

The Townsend drive next year to unseat members of Congress who voted against the plan's bill a few weeks ago will be directed by the "Townsend trail blazers," a new department approved at this convention.

Amendment Urged

Dr. Townsend announced at the close of the convention that next year's meeting probably would be held in Denver, Colo., after the two national political conventions.

The insurgents said they would hold their "independent" convention in some Midwestern city soon

The convention urged the United States Senate to vote "at the earliest practicable moment" for the adoption of a constitutional amendment "that Congress shall have power to levy taxes for old-age assistance."

In other adopted resolutions, the convention urged the purchase of American-made merchandise "whenever possible," and stood firmly for peace.

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U. S. and State Ties Debated At Governors' Albany Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 26—Criticism and defense of Federal spending and other policies of the national Government together with attacks on the erection of barriers to trade and commerce between the states were voiced at the thirty-first annual Governors' Conference opening here today in the historic executive offices of the New York State House.

Cross Debate

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut led the attack on the Administration, asserting it had taken advantage of the depression and resulting distress of large sections of the population "to extend its power to the states," while Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee praised the Government's activities in the field of health and medicine.

Governors from more than half of the states of the Union were welcomed to the conference by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, who urged the four-day gathering to appeal for co-operation to prevent disastrous economic warfare at state boundaries.

Gov. George Aiken of Vermont made the response to Governor Lehman's welcome on behalf of the the conference, taking the place of Gov. Carl E. Bailey of Arkansas, who was scheduled to respond but who was not present.

Gov. Robert L. Cochran of Nebraska presided at the opening session, at which Governors Cooper, Baldwin, and Henry H. Blood of Utah were scheduled to discuss various phases of Federal and state relations.

Gov. Clifford M. Townsend of Indiana presided at the afternoon session, at which Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota told the conference of experience of a new State labor relations law enacted early this year.

Defends State Rights

Governor Baldwin declared that in Connecticut there was a slogan some of the Governors might like to take home with them.

"It is: There is no substitute for a good job—a good job in private industry," he said.

The Nutmeg State Governor attacked the theory of gradual dissipation of State's rights and of the redistricting of the Nation into a common areas without regard to State rights and charged that the Federal Government had taken advantage of the distress of large sections of the population to extend its power into the States.

"Instead of permitting us to decide on projects that in our opinion would be best for the individual states and our citizens," he said, "the Federal Government forces, or attempts to force, projects upon us. I say to you that it is one of the most irresistible methods of enforcing unwelcomed economic theories upon an unwilling people ever invented.

"The theory that you can dump huge sums of money into public works and that it will act as a pump primer for private business and industry seem to me to be entirely illogical. If you draw the line properly, as it should be drawn, between public works and private works enterprise, it seems to me it would be perfectly obvious that what you are doing when you dump money into public works is that you are priming the wrong pump. To help business and industry, to prime the pump for private enterprise, Government must function not as an employer but as a customer.

"Public works should be the expression of a people's greatness and not the expression of an economic theory of desperation.

"This land of ours still is the most fortunate. Opportunities are ours today such as exist in no other place on the earth. On every hand are opportunities for employment, advances, betterment, and improvements. Opportunities only await the encouragement of private initiative. Public works as far as they can be made to contribute to industry and business encouragement have their place in our program for the rank and file of the unemployed who I firmly believe have one desire only—a good job in private industry."

Labor Law Explained

Following the Connecticut Governor's attack on the New Deal, Governor Lehman defended the Federal program, declaring he felt sure the Government must continue relief activities until private industry was able to absorb the unemployed, "which we hope will be soon."

Gov. Payne R. Ratner of Kansas, and Gov. Luren Dickenson of Minnesota both insisted that private projects could be carried on more cheaply than Works Progress Administration projects.

At the afternoon session, Governor Stassen discussed his State's labor relations law, telling the conference of the two months' operation of the law, which established the office of State Labor Conciliator.

"Two months is, of course," he said, "a very brief period in which to observe the operation of the law, but I am pleased to be able to report to you that in this two months' period, 92 disputes have been presented, and of these, only three, involving altogether about 240 men, have resulted in strikes and only one in a lockout.

"A basic effect of the law is to prevent troubles rather than to seek to fix blame afterwards, and through the waiting, or cooling off, period, we seek to avoid hasty action while tempers flare."

Five State Legislatures Pass Laws Restricting the Use of Fireworks

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—Aiming at safer celebrations of the Fourth of July, five State Legislatures enacted laws during current sessions to regulate the use, distribution and possession of fireworks.

The assemblies of Utah and West Virginia approved measures outlawing fireworks, except for public, supervised exhibitions.

Certain types of fireworks were designated as dangerous in California's first statute regulating pyrotechnics. Connecticut's Legislature tightened existing regulations and forbid the sale of fireworks to children under 12. A new Pennsylvania law prohibits the sale and use of fireworks except toy cap pistols. State police planned a close watch at the border to prevent bootlegging from neighboring states.

Tabled in the Illinois Legislature was a bill which would have outlawed firecrackers in the Statehouse, where legislators have been in the habit of setting them off to celebrate the end of the session. June 30.

Measures to regulate the sale and use of pyrotechnics failed of passage in Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Maryland, Idaho and Arizona, an Associated Press survey showed.

Awards Recognize Beauty in Bridges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The four most beautiful types of steel bridges built and opened last year were named last week by the American Institute of Steel Construction in making its eleventh annual awards. The prize winners were adjudged the following:

Most beautiful monumental bridge: Middletown - Portland Bridge at Middletown, Conn.

Most beautiful medium-sized bridge: Capital Bridge, across Kentucky River at Frankfort, Ky.

Most beautiful small bridge: Middle Fork of Flathead Bridge at Belton, Mont.

Most beautiful movable bridge: Lafayette Avenue Bridge, over East Channel of Saginaw River at Bay City, Mich.

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French Military Chief Rejects Peace Bought by Concessions

VERDUN, France, June 26 (AP)—Soft-spoken Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, head of all France's land, sea, and air forces, declared bluntly on this World War battlefield yesterday that "respect cannot be bought with concessions."

The General, whose military authority in France is said to be greater than that of any French officer since Napoleon, also made a scarcely-veiled attack on "appease dictators" groups in France and Britain.

He spoke on the twenty-third anniversary of the French victory in this war-blasted area.

"With the dead of Verdun, we all think that victory cannot be achieved by hesitating before a necessary effort," he asserted, raising his voice to thousands of World War veterans and uniformed soldiers.

"Facing certain ambitions, we know that respect cannot be purchased by concessions."

General Gamelin banned any suggestion that France share its empire with "have-not" nations.

"Our empire is a great deal more than a mere matter of raw materials to be exploited," he said. "It is a union of peoples which we have assembled under our flag and our civilization."

By a Staff Artist

Gen. M. G. Gamelin
Holds full power over land, sea, and air forces

Bonnet Hints U. S. Aid

PARIS, June 26 (AP)—A cautious bid for United States aid to France and Great Britain was made yesterday by Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

In a speech before a Radical Socialist Party rally at Arcachon he declared the "specter of war" would vanish if the United States declared itself on the side of France and Great Britain. He added that the United States "perhaps held the key to peace."

Diplomatic and French circles interpreted the reference, which was omitted by most Paris newspapers, as timed to precede debate on neutrality in the American House of Representatives.

It was suggested also that the statement reflected the apprehension of French and British leaders regarding the British-Japanese controversy over the Japanese blockade of the British and French concessions in Tientsin.

L'Homme Libre, a newspaper reputedly owned by M. Bonnet, which quoted his statement at the rally, said party members found the fleeting reference to the United States "profoundly significant."

M. Bonnet was the French Ambassador to Washington for six months in 1937. Last fall during the German-Czechoslovak crisis, which culminated in the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, M. Bonnet made a similar appeal to the United States.

Genevieve Taboius, French newspaper commentator, said in an article in L'Oeuvre that she hoped the Foreign Minister's statement "would find an echo in the United States."

Poles Bar Baltic Raid

WARSAW, June 26 (AP)—Poland's traditional Navy Week began yesterday with the motto: "We will not permit ourselves to be driven away from the Baltic."

The words were those of Foreign Minister Joseph Beck in a speech May 5 rejecting German demands for the Free City of Danzig on the Baltic and a sovereign right-of-way across Pomorze, the Polish Corridor.

Gen. Stanislas Kwasniewski, President of the Naval League, inaugurated the program with a speech in which he said "the most important problem of the present is that of a Polish outlet to the sea."

"That is," he added, "whether Poland will be strong and independent due to its access to the sea or whether the country again will be pushed away from the Baltic and thus condemned to failure, dependence on others, and a new partition."

Last night the traditional "Wianki" (wreath ceremony) was observed in Warsaw and all towns located on the Vistula River and its affluents.

This year the wreaths bore the inscriptions "We will not permit ourselves to be driven away from the Baltic," "We will arm Poland on the water," and "Hands off Polish Pomorze."

Trenches in Polish Cities

WARSAW, June 26 (AP)—All large Polish towns have been ordered to dig trenches in public gardens and open squares immediately to serve as air raid shelters in event of emergency.

An official announcement said also that individuals building new houses recently had been directed to include air raid shelters and that owners of old houses had been instructed to strengthen their cellars.

German Unit Attends

DANZIG, June 26 (AP)—Seventy German sailors, including 30 musicians, of the Fifth Marine Artillery, arrived yesterday to participate in the Free City's Navy Day ceremonies today and were met by several hundred Danzig citizens. They will take part in the unveiling of a naval memorial.

Political Themes Barred

DANZIG, June 26 (AP)—National Socialists in the Free City dedicated a memorial to the World War victims of the German Navy today, but speakers refrained from any political shafts at Poland.

Admiral Otto Schulze made the dedication speech, reviewing achievements of the old German Navy. Other speakers represented the Free City Senate and the National Socialist Party.

Flags of both Germany's wartime and current Navies flanked the monument on Skagerrak Square.

Although the dedication apparently was designed to arouse sympathy for Danzig's much-discussed "return to the Reich," the other speakers followed the lead of Admiral Schultze in avoiding political arguments.

Army Staff Increased

PARIS, June 26 (AP)—France strengthened its Army General Staff yesterday by an official decree which added 65 commissioned officers to the special group charged with planning national defense measures.

The Army General Staff thereby was increased to 220. An official explanation said reinforcement of French land forces made the increase necessary. Approximately 1,000,000 men have been reported under arms.

Hitler Greets Italian Group

MUNICH, Germany, June 26 (AP)—Adolf Hitler yesterday reviewed 500 Italian World War veterans making a tour of Germany as guests of the German Society of War Veterans. The Reichsführer did not make an address. He returned to his Berchtesgaden home to receive leaders of the Italian delegation.

More Graduates Finding Work, Sproul Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A better outlook for the employment of college graduates than is sometimes credited was cited, with evidence to back it up, by Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the University of California, in his address at the recent Commencement of the University here.

President Sproul reported that a national survey reaching 46,000 alumni, graduated from 1928 to 1935, showed 96 per cent of the men employed or studying for advanced degrees, and 93 per cent of the women employed or busied as homemakers. Of alumni eight years out of college, he added, only 1.5 per cent of the men and 3.6 per cent of the women were looking for employment and cannot find it.

"The implication of these figures is confirmed by recent surveys in particular professions," President Sproul continued. "The records of the College of Business Administration on this campus show that there are more calls for accountants than we have graduates to answer them, and that 85 per cent of all graduates are regularly employed. Our Medical School informs me that we are selecting the best men in advance, training them well, and turning them out to earn good livings.

"A survey of teacher placement in California shows that 75 per cent of those prepared for secondary teaching, and 95 per cent of those prepared for elementary teaching, find positions almost immediately.

"In chemistry, the figures fluctuate from year to year; but all chemists of the class of 1938 were placed by the end of the summer. Geologist and physicists for years have had little difficulty in finding work in their professions; and as for the department of mechanic arts, all graduates of last year and more than one-half of the 1939 group already have jobs.

"The College of Agriculture," the President continued, "reports that, of all students who obtained the bachelor's degree between 1930 and 1938, 95 per cent are employed in agricultural industry and not one individual is looking for work and cannot find it. A glance at these figures should be enough to convince even a college radical that this University is not merely a place for learning to dig better ditches, but that its graduates readily find employment."

School Children Get Safety Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Certificates of service have been awarded to 10,323 school safety squad members by the Keystone Automobile Club in recognition of the work they have performed in the past school year.

Schools in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland were visited by representatives of the Club's Public Safety Department, and the certificates were awarded to all members of the safety squads who were active in the work throughout the term.

"These certificates," said a Club official, "are given to children who protect other pupils while crossing the streets to and from school, and also to those children who served as safety aides to prevent accidents inside the school and on the school grounds."

Five Girl Scouts Named To Switzerland Meeting

NEW YORK (AP)—The Girl Scout International Committee June 24 named five American Senior Girl Scouts, and an adult leader to represent the United States at an International Encampment in July near Abelboden, Switzerland.

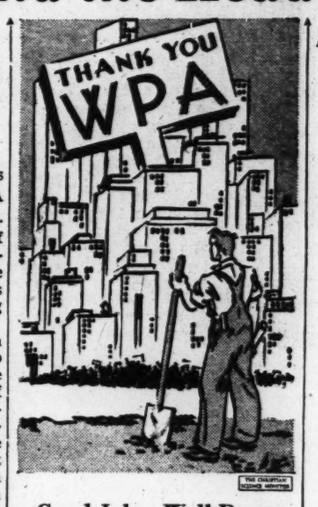
The girls were Ruth Calvin, Fairfield, Conn.; Virginia Brittingham, Wilmington, Del.; Betty Spangenberg, Cleveland, Ohio; Patricia Townley, Abilene, Kan.; and Betty Alice Hosmer, San Diego, Calif.

Dr. R. Alice Drought, of Milwaukee, Wis., will lead the group.

Behind the Headlines

A pat for WPA—Citizens of New York town say 'thank you' for a job well done.

Miss Perkins makes cheerful prophecy that split in labor ranks soon will be closed.



Good Job—Well Done

There are several variations of the joke about the WPA worker who leans on his shovel. There have been evidences of corruption in the Works Progress Administration, and the charge is often made that it goes in for political jobbery on a big scale.

The system of work relief on a nation-wide basis appears to be a radical departure from the good old American tradition of private enterprise and individual responsibility. But apparently there's some good in the WPA, for citizens of Forest Hills, N. Y., have given a luncheon for the workers on a local project, to show their appreciation for a job well and quickly done. The Austin Street Association, an organization of merchants and property owners on the city's principal business thoroughfare, wanted to let the workers know how grateful they were for the promptness and thoroughness with which the widening of their street was carried out.

Child of Necessity

The WPA is a child of necessity, not of desire. Workers on its projects would rather be earning better wages in private industry. Taxpayers who support it would like to be relieved of the burden. But it is doubtful if the WPA can be eliminated by cracking jokes about it.

The sympathetic and appreciative attitude of citizens of Forest Hills, an understanding of the working man's difficulties and expressed gratitude for his work probably will go further toward solving relief and unemployment problems than any cynical complaints ever can go. When a WPA job is well done, a courteous citizenry doesn't mind saying, "Thank you." It helps a lot.

Grass-Root Philosophy

When politicians want to know what America's vast Middle West is thinking, they go there and listen to the grass grow. That is what Walt Mason did throughout the last quarter century or so. Fruit of his listening were the poems in prose, news articles in rhyme, which were as typically American as corn on the cob. The simple, homely philosophy that shone through Walt Mason's writings brought laughs and tears to many a family gathering.

Rugged but kindly, shrewd but full of friendliness, were Walt's unique contributions to the press. A sample:

"I think I've all a man should need, in this, the simple little creed, that is pasted in my lid: 'With all your fellow men be square; be kind and just to all, nor care a cent what others did.'"

Cheerful Prophecy

With American labor split into two camps, their respective leaders making apparently irreconcilable demands; with recurrent strikes which are not always undertaken to secure better wages or conditions, but rather to give one labor faction an advantage over the other; with all this going on, any prophecy of peace in the labor world, and any assurance of a willingness to substitute peace for war, is welcome to the humble consumer of the fruits of industry, who pays the bills in the long run.

To him, the words uttered by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor at the Denver convention of the American Association of University Women are as balm in Gilead. For Miss Perkins not only said that peace within the ranks of labor would be attained "within a few months," but she maintained that the rival leaders, John L. Lewis of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and William Green of the American Federation of Labor, in spite of their accusations and counter-accusations hurled against each other gladly would sacrifice personal ambitions in the interest of labor's common welfare.

Miss Perkins said she had "confidential" knowledge to justify her cheerfulness. The public eagerly awaits the fulfillment of her prophecy.

France Eyes China

For a coldly logical view of the international scene, French statesmen can hardly be surpassed. When they turn their eyes upon China, they analyze the situation as through an X-ray. French interests there are important enough to keep France alert to events, but there is a detachment in the French viewpoint which one does not always find in American or British observers.

Pierre Etienne Flandin, who has held most of the important portfolios in the French Cabinet at one time or another, has made some comments on the Tientsin situation. He observes that Japan has been able to do many of the things it has done in China because there is no longer a united European front facing the Far East, as in the days before the World War.

The trouble, he thinks, began when European powers, in the Treaty of Versailles, allowed Germany to be deprived of its concession at Tientsin. With Germany discontented, and no longer enjoying trading privileges enjoyed by other European countries, Japan had an excellent opportunity to cultivate Germany's friendship and take advantage of the split in the European front. Much that has transpired has followed logically from this fact. It's a fresh viewpoint, and a thoroughly French one.

Rex Miller

Talented Chinese Children Have Art Exhibit in N. Y. City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—Three hundred Chinese children, representing nearly every "Chinatown" in the United States and Honolulu, have given their impressions of their environment in this country and of the Japanese invasion of China in 600 drawings and paintings now on exhibit here. The collection is known as the National Chinese Children's Art Exhibition and is on view at the Chinese Art Club, No. 175 Canal Street, where it will remain for about a month.

Western techniques are shown side by side and sometimes mingling with the Chinese tradition in workmanship. Also the subjects are as far apart as are the two nations geographically, ranging from exquisitely colored lotus blooms in the Chinese manner to cowboys, Hollywood motion picture celebrities and the New York World's Fair—all done with an unmistakably Western boldness.

One of these by a Boston boy, G. K. Leong, 14 years old, shows a horse against the background of the great open spaces, done with an unusual combination of delicacy and enthusiasm. This work has won a special prize from the Chinese Benevolent Association.

A San Francisco boy, Charles Wong, has won distinction for his picturesque scenes of the waterfront which brought him an award from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Probably the most talked-of painting of the exhibit, however, is "Refugees," by Ernest Louie, 16, of Cleveland, O., which has received a first prize. It shows a little band of war-driven Chinese retreating under the banner of the Red Cross, suggesting outstanding emotional quality in the various faces of the soldier, the farmer, the women and children.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek is represented as the exalted hero of an elaborate composition by Jack C. Wong, of San Francisco, dealing with "The Prolonged War Against Japan." "Uncle Sam," the Nine-Power Treaty, the ancient Chinese wall and the dragon crushing the invader are all here.

Two flowered panels are among the most decorative entries. These show lotus blooms and wisteria vines in skillfully chosen colors and are by Chune Fook of Rose, Calif.

Skyscraper hotels, boulevard traffic and city playground facilities make up the background for what two little New York girls conceive a fitting poster for the current World's Fair. The artists are Dawn Chu and Marilyn Chu, daughters of Dr. Farn B. Chu, of New York City.

Other cities from which the paintings come are Chicago, Ill., New Orleans, La., Pendleton, Ore., Salem, Mass., Akron, O., Miami, Fla., Philadelphia, Pa., Washington, D. C., and Salinas, Calif.

Framingham Normal's Centenary Especially Marked in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—This year's centenary anniversary of Framingham, Mass., Normal School, first of its kind in the United States, was specially noted in this country. Framingham, fostered by Horace Mann, was the cradle of Argentina's first teachers.

Mann was known throughout his home State, Massachusetts, for his educational activities, and his views on teacher-training attracted early attention in Argentina. He became a close friend of Don Domingo Sarmiento, the "father of Argentine education," who visited the United States.

Sarmiento, when visiting North America, came into contact with a distinguished trio of Framingham graduates. They were the Misses Elizabeth B. Coolidge, Edith W. Howe, and Jennie B. Howard. He attracted them to Argentina to assist in the organization of educational establishments in this then comparatively young Republic.

These women and others who followed formed a pioneering band whose work in training early national teachers is extolled today in association with the name of Sarmiento. Miss Howard was associated with the foundation of the San Nicolas School 50 years ago.

Sarmiento was especially attracted to Mann's teaching methods because of his restoration of the old custom of educating poor and rich alike. It was deemed suitable for the educational development of Argentina, foremost in advocacy and organization of democratic independence in the New World.

French No Longer Read Details of Guillotining

PARIS (AP)—Frenchmen accustomed to reading all the details of guillotine executions, hereafter will see only by a brief communiqué announcing "justice has been done."

President Lebrun signed a decree to this effect June 24 as a result of the publication of photographs and minute details of a recent guillotining.

Teaching Brotherhood of Man Theme of Americanism Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—As a means of bringing to public attention its ideal of teaching the brotherhood of man as a part of its Americanization program, the American Institute of Fraternal Citizenship here plans to send letters to prominent citizens throughout the Nation, conferring upon them an honorary membership in the organization.

Felix Schreiber, founder and director of the Institute, reports that the letters are to be a part of a jubilee celebration being held this year in observance of its 23rd anniversary in this community.

The Institute is a nonprofit, cooperative organization, existing to help the under privileged. Its basic purpose is to promote friendliness and understanding among all classes. Funds for its support are obtained through donations of cash, clothing, and food from interested persons, and from a small membership fee levied upon those able to pay.

The organization holds "open house" for the foreign born, the unemployed, and the destitute, who are given food and shelter, Mr. Schreiber says. But assistance does not stop here. Instead, these personal contacts serve as a means of inducing these people to attend classes in citizenship and in other subjects designed to fit them "to make their way in the world." This instruction is free.

The Institute was started here in 1916, prior to the war. Mr. Schreiber, at that time a teacher in the extension division of the University of California, saw an opportunity of teaching his conception of Americanism, which was that America is a country fostering the ideal of the universal brotherhood of man.

He began teaching his pupils patriotism in the light of this ideal, he says. And his class grew from a "mere handful" to several hundred within the period of a few months. As a result of this success the group assumed a permanent status. Regular quarters were established and a definite program undertaken.

During the depression the organization cared for many hundreds of people who, because of lack of residence or other technicalities, did not qualify for aid from regular relief channels.

"We have carried on here for a good many years," said Mr. Schreiber. "Now we want to expand. We want to establish centers in other States. There is a need for Americanization work, a need which the Nation as a whole is beginning to realize. And we believe that our plan of inculcating a spiritual note into the teaching of Americanism will make for a better citizenship and a better country. We hope our jubilee celebration will attract attention to what we are doing, and help us to carry our activities into other sections."

Army Recruiting Begins in Earnest

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department is setting up more than 400 recruiting stations for the most intensive drive for men in the Army's peacetime history.

To provide for the vast arms expansion Congress has voted and for normal replacements, 112,500 men must be signed up in the 12 months beginning Saturday.

Eighteen recruiting stations on wheels, officials said today, will supplement 289 officers scattered over all States and more than 100 active Army posts where applications will be received.

Most of the recruits will be assigned to the Air Corps, to be trebled in strength in the next two years, and officials stressed the hope of enlisting men with at least a high school education or a journeyman's rating in a mechanical trade.

The recruiting preparations, like other plans, hinge on prompt Congressional action on pending military appropriations. July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, will signal also the start of an intensive training program for Air Corps pilots and placing of contracts for new planes and guns, unless funds should be delayed.

The regular $549,000,000 War Department appropriation and a $116,000,000 supplemental fund for artillery and other weapons already have been voted, but a $292,000,000 special appropriation for the Air Corps is awaiting action by the Senate.

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Japan Tightens Pressure on Britain

Only one British vessel a week permitted to enter Swatow Harbor—Warships as escorts.

TOKYO, June 26 (AP)—Domei, official Japanese news agency, reported in a dispatch from Swatow that Japanese Navy officials forcibly prevented two British steamers from unloading passengers and freight at the South China Port today.

SHANGHAI, June 26 (AP)—Japanese naval spokesmen here informed British today that only one British merchantman weekly would be allowed to enter Swatow Harbor.

British authorities instructed their naval officials to press for immediate lifting of all restrictions at Swatow and said that, if the Japanese refused, British warships would escort merchantmen to and from Swatow.

A British passenger vessel arriving from Tsingtao reported it was delayed four days because coolies, needed to unload the ship, were forced by Japanese to join in an anti-British demonstration.

British Wharves Blocked

HONG KONG, June 26 (AP)—British naval officers disclosed today that barbed wire barricades had been placed by Japanese soldiers around British wharves at Swatow, South China port occupied last week by the Japanese.

The effectiveness of the blockade had not been tested because the absence of Chinese coolies prevented British shippers from attempting to unload. The British are the only third-power nationals regularly operating and controlling wharves at Swatow.

Japanese naval authorities announced that all third-power vessels seeking to enter Swatow must give 24 hours' notice and that all such craft were subject to search.

The announcement said also that for the present only shipments of foodstuffs would be permitted in the South China city captured by the Japanese June 21.

The Japanese, meanwhile, virtually completed the military phase of their Swatow occupation. Japanese troops exercised police powers and Japanese agents were attempting to organize a puppet Government from among Chinese in Swatow.

Japanese money made its appearance, the conquering military leaders forcing acceptance of the yen at a slight premium over the Chinese dollar.

The United States destroyers Pope and Pillsbury, the coastal gunboat Asheville, and the British destroyers Scout and Thanet remained in port watching the situation.

[In Washington, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said conditions at Japanese-occupied Swatow had become so much quieter that some of the American marines landed there had been returned to their ship.

Mr. Hull said there was no change n the situation at blockaded Tientsin and Kulangsu.]

With the capture of Swatow, the Japanese extended their control over a semicircular line extending for 22 miles from the City.

To the South, Chinese were moving up reinforcements to meet a threatened southward extension of the Japanese control of Kwangtung Province.

The Japanese announced a detail of their marines occupied Nampang Island, off the southeast coast midway between French-ruled Fort Bayar and Portuguese Macao.

[Chinese said they expected the next phase of Japan's campaign to be an attack on Foochow midway between Hong Kong and Shanghai and the last important coastal city remaining in Chinese hands.]

U. S. to Guard Resort

SHANGHAI, June 26 (AP)—Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, today ordered an American warship stationed after July 1 at Peitaisho, North China resort where many American women and children are spending the summer.

Anti-Japanism Punished

TOKYO (AP)—Ten Chinese and Manchukuoan Communists were given capital sentences for fomenting anti-Japanism among Manchukuoans, according to a dispatch from Hsinking, Manchukuo to Domei, the official Japanese news agency. One hundred and fourteen others were sentenced to prison terms ranging from life to five years.

Britain and France Plan Joint Action

By the Associated Press

Singapore, June 26

Plans for combining the naval forces of Britain and France under British leadership in event of war were reported agreed upon at a conference here.

An official communiqué said the conferees, naval chiefs of the two powers who have devoted considerable attention to Far Eastern defenses, were in unanimous agreement on all matters of policy.

Craigie strongly protests Tientsin indignities by Japan—Answers withheld.

TOKYO, June 26 (AP)—British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie was said today to have lodged another protest with Japanese Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita against indignities suffered by Britons in Tientsin.

The protest, authoritative sources revealed, was more sharply worded than those the Ambassador submitted on June 14, when Japanese started blockading the North China Port, or the next day when British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain said the controversy might lead to "regrettable incidents."

A Foreign Office spokesman disclosed that Japan had not answered British representations made in Tokyo and London last week concerning Britons while searching them at barricades before the British Concession in Tientsin.

Japan 'Denies' Indignity

TIENTSIN, June 26 (AP)—A Japanese spokesman declared today Japan had not and would not investigate reports that a British couple had been forced by Japanese to disrobe in Tientsin because "in principle such a case could not happen."

British Consul, Maj. G. A. Herbert, had charged that a British subject and his wife were undressed and searched before being allowed to cross the Japanese barrier surrounding the blockaded British concession here.

Asked if he could deny the report that the couple had been compelled to strip, the spokesman answered, "In principle, yes."

He summoned the staff officer in charge of the racecourse road barrier who declared, "There has been no such incident."

Examinations of foreign women by Chinese policewomen are conducted in closed rooms, he said, and regulations prohibit the examiners from disrobing them.

According to the British consul, the two Britons were taken into a Japanese "searching hut" where the examination took place.

With the British community shocked by the reported incident, the Japanese apparently were beginning to be concerned by accounts of their activities published abroad.

The Army spokesman disclosed that Japanese Consul-General Shigenori Tashiro had protested to the British Consul-General, E. G. Jamieson, "against the handling of news by British newspapers and newspaper agencies, which are exaggerating the importance of small incidents, distorting facts and in some cases fabricating so-called acts of indignity against British subjects."

The situation remained unchanged as the blockade entered its 13th day. Begun over a local issue, the refusal of British authorities to yield four Chinese accused by Japan of killing a local official, it has grown into a test of Britain's policy in China.

The milk and meat shortage in the British Concession continued.

Supplies of fresh vegetables were about the same in both French and British markets and were not sufficient to meet the demand.

Increasing guerrilla activities on Tientsin's outskirts were reported by Chinese sources.

Japanese gendarmes, meanwhile, extended the strict examinations to Chinese, only a few of whom were permitted to enter or leave the concessions under a tightening of the blockade.

Truck Voice Hits Britain

TIENTSIN, June 26 (AP)—Japanese used a loudspeaker yesterday to tell Chinese sweltering in 100-degree heat that "Britain is responsible for all the Tientsin trouble."

About 250 Chinese were standing patiently in the shimmering heat outside the Japanese-blockaded British Concession when a sound truck rolled up and put on a "demonstration" of the device that was new to many of the onlookers.

Japanese sentries, barring entry to the Concession, permitted them to come close when the loudspeaker blared a bit of Chinese opera. Then an unseen speaker explained "you are all forced to stand here in the hot sun . . . and you know whom to blame.

"The British cause all these troubles by their anti-Japanese policy supporting Chiang Kai-shek."

A little more music followed and then the demonstration was repeated before the truck departed.

The Chinese crowd continued to wait in the blazing sun hoping eventually to pass the Japanese sentries into the blockaded British Concession.

Protest Over Seaman

TIENTSIN, June 26 (AP)—United States Consul General John K. Caldwell made representations to the Japanese yesterday charging mistreatment of Robert S. Casey, an American seaman from Seattle, Wash. Mr. Casey was said to have been held by the Japanese four days when he came here to join his boat.

Japanese gendarmes, it was said, refused to recognize Mr. Casey's credentials, a seaman's certificate and a letter of identification from the United States Consulate at Dairen, Kwantung leased territory.

He was released after having been held one day without food and then three additional days. Mr. Casey got a Chinese policeman to send a note out for him at the same time that the Japanese themselves communicated with the United States Consulate General.

Britain Advised To Drop Efforts For Soviet Pact

NORWICH, England (AP)—Sir Francis Lindley, former British Ambassador to Japan, counselled the Chamberlain Government against bringing Soviet Russia into a mutual assistance agreement.

"I regard Russia still as a liability rather than an asset and I should not consider it at all a setback for the Government if the (British-Russian) agreement did not take place," he said in a speech.

Sir Francis, one of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's fishing companions, frequently has expressed anti-Russian views.

Churchill Praises Bloc

LONDON (AP)—Mr. Winston Churchill, often a critic of Government policies, declared that "this peace bloc of ours could have saved Czechoslovakia and will save Poland."

Speaking before a national service group on the negotiations of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to form a bloc of allies, Mr. Churchill said, "in a way a league of nations is being formed in the form of a grand alliance."

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World Affairs

China's Treaty Ports

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Tientsin dispute and the similar affair at Kulangsu, involving Japanese blockade of foreign settlements, are regarded in diplomatic circles as Japanese rehearsals for similar moves against other treaty ports—notably the great port of Shanghai.

The Treaty Ports were instituted when Britain, after the 1842 war with China, forced China to open five ports—Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai—to foreign trade. In these ports, foreigners were to have concessions, facilities for settlement, and extraterritoriality privileges. France and America took advantage of the treaties to arrange similar accords with China.

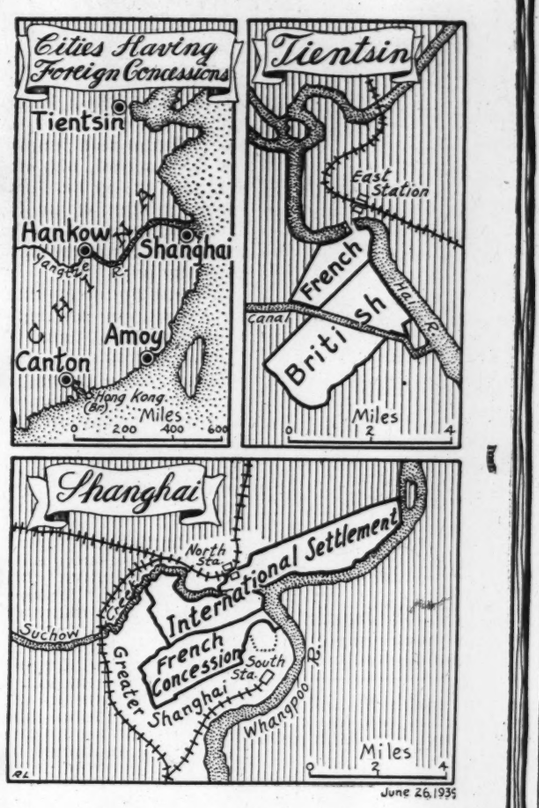
Chinese discontent over the treaties imposed by force led to further warfare in 1858 ending in Chinese defeat at the hands of Britain and France and the Treaty of Tientsin with concessions in that port for British, French, Japanese, and Italians. Later other ports were added to the list and foreign colonies, with concessions, began to rise in Hankow, Changsha, Wuhu, Soochow, and elsewhere.

Foreign Concessions today remain effective in five Chinese cities—three of the original treaty ports, Shanghai, Amoy, and Canton, and two others, Tientsin and Hankow. These five foreign areas, less than 20 square miles in all and with only about 50,000 westerners in them, control approximately half of China's foreign trade. The International and French settlements in Shanghai contain the greatest concentration of wealth in China. These foreign settlements, that had so incensed the earlier Chinese, today are proving the greatest obstacle to Japan's domination of China, and the Chinese Government is hoping that they will hold out.

The main Concessions are at Shanghai and Tientsin. The others are much smaller, comprising 960 acres and 250 foreigners at Kulangsu (Amoy), 44 acres and 700 foreigners at Canton, and 60 acres and 2,000 foreigners at Hankow. There still remains a legation quarter of about half a square mile in the old capital of Peiping.

A Monday Feature

Notebook



Chamberlain Sees Tension Easing

Goebbels says Britain cannot compete with Reich's might, in reply to Chamberlain.

ESSEN, Germany, June 26 (AP)—Britain "cannot compete with our might," Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels said yesterday in quick answer to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's appraisal of growing British strength.

Speaking at the closing session of Party Day, Dr. Goebbels took issue with the British leader's statement in Cardiff, Wales; reiterated demands for the return of Colonies "stolen" from Germany; and enunciated a policy of "he who does not gamble cannot win."

"We wish statesmen would understand our policies," the Propaganda Minister said. "England stands as an idiot. They (the British) cannot compete with our might."

Germans Celebrate

As Dr. Goebbels spoke, other speakers throughout Germany were celebrating the "Day of German Volkstum" (consciousness of belonging to the German people) and emphasizing the bonds which hold Germans abroad to the Fatherland.

"We have nothing to fear from outside enemies—especially from our friend on the other side of the Channel," Dr. Goebbels said. "'Capitulation' is not a part of our vocabulary."

In demanding again the return of Colonies "stolen" from Germany after the World War, he added:

"We would have no reason to say thank you. We only want our own back.

"England says we can do everything by treaty. We want no promises from London, but deeds.

Ready to Take Risk

"He who does not gamble cannot win. If it comes to a crisis, our answer is that if our Government takes a risk we will follow and are ready also to take a risk.

"From 1915 to 1918 we followed a riskless policy. Today the leaders have altered the map of Europe. Our adversaries assert we don't know where we are. We know clearly what we want."

Dr. Goebbels concentrated his sarcasm on Great Britain.

"If they attempt to threaten, that does not matter to us. There is no force behind it. Look at Japan.

"The Japanese strip them naked and they can do nothing.

"In the old days," Dr. Goebbels said, "men of straw stood at the head (of Germany). We lead today and the people follow. Today we are a political people.

"What have the English lost in Danzig? They have lost more in Palestine, while in India they bring civilization with incendiary bombs. They have enough to do with Far East politics outside of Danzig.

Propaganda Efforts

"The English now attempt propaganda. We made the Reich by propaganda. We are not nervous, but they have made themselves hysterical by propaganda. Our leader has led us from victory to victory."

Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front, said in a speech at Potsdam that all class differences must disappear before there could be the acknowledgment: "I am a German."

Dr. Ley heaped scorn on Britain and said Germany did not want war, but if forced to it would "fight more fanatically than ever for its honor to the last man."

Aid Promised Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—Dr. Hans Frank, German Minister without portfolio, said June 24 that in any future war Germany expected Bulgarians to fight on its side as they did in the World War.

"Do not listen to nice words as 10,000 rifles are more valuable than 10,000,000 words," he told representatives of the Bulgarian press.

"It only happened once that we were not sufficiently prepared. It will not happen again."

In talks with Bulgarian leaders, Dr. Frank was reported reliably to have sketched a plan for a Bulgarian-Hungarian-Yugoslav bloc under patronage of Germany and Italy.

Such a bloc would be expected to offset Turkey, Rumania, and Greece, who are friends of Britain and France in the Balkans.

The Bulgarian press gave prominent display to Dr. Frank's appeal to Bulgaria to join with Germany in fighting the World War treaties.

Dr. Frank's visit followed by a month a declaration by Baron von Richthofen, German Minister to Bulgaria, that Germany was "always thinking of Bulgaria's revisionist claims."

Increasing interest of the anti-comintern pact members in Bulgaria was shown by the announcement that Japan would transfer its Balkan legation here from Athens.

Germany 'Mistrusts' British Co-operation

By the Associated Press

Berlin, June 26

Cautious suggestions by British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain that co-operation with Germany might still be possible are regarded here "with deepest mistrust," the semi-official Deutsche Dienst news service said June 24

"They (Chamberlain's suggestions) awaken suspicion in us because London may wish to have something to fall back upon in view of the high price demanded by Moscow for co-operation with the British," Deutsche Dienst said.

"If England is no longer capable of some insight or is sensible to honor it should on grounds of good taste stop calling its political, military and economic alliances against Germany a 'peace front.'"

Status of Germans Abroad

BERLIN (AP)—Germans living abroad may be loyal to the lands of their adoption yet recognize themselves as members of the German world community, Rudolf Hess, Deputy Führer of the National Socialist Party, told Sudeten Germans at a festival June 24 in Eger near the old Czechoslovak frontier.

Herr Hess made special reference to the "tens of thousands of Germans who through generations went to America.

"There they participated in the fight for independence and freedom," he observed.

"Those abroad who remained German citizens today are true National Socialists. Those who took on new citizenship are loyal to the lands of their choice.

"Germany's attainment of the status of a great power has given many Germans abroad a new sense of purpose in life. Unfortunately this has led to some misunderstanding and envy which has caused hardship to individual Germans and often in these instances, the work of Jews has been obvious," he said.

Hitler Hails Tie With Italy

BERLIN, June 26 (AP)—Germany and Italy stand ready "unitedly to risk even the utmost, if necessary" for their existence and their futures, says Reichsführer Hitler.

In a brief address in Munich to 500 touring Italian war veterans, Herr Hitler said:

"Italy and Germany, sharing a common fate, will march together toward the same goal for all time. Anyone who should seek to tear the bonds between these states will fail in the face of the determined resistance of the axis powers."

The Chancellor told the veterans they were visiting Germany at a time when National Socialists and Fascists stood united against "a world of opponents and enviers, of haters and enemies."

Stronger stand points to settlement in Far East — Warning given to Germany.

(Continued from Page 1)

been put forward by the Japanese Government and if the issue can be confined to the original source of dispute it ought to be possible to settle it by negotiations."

"But I am bound to say that no Government can tolerate such treatment of its nationals. I trust I am right in supposing that the Japanese Government have no intention of condoning the brutal acts of its soldiers and have no intention of challenging the rights or interests of the British people in China."

Referring to Germany, Mr. Chamberlain said that the real tragedy seemed to him to be that the future of Europe was being poisoned by the propagation of false and unfounded suspicions. He spoke of Germans "drenched day and night" with encirclement propaganda and with the assertions that British economic pressure would lower German standards of living until the Germans were finally crushed.

"What a grotesque travesty of Britain's attitude," Mr. Chamberlain protested. British policy, he said, was to establish a peaceful world in which each Nation could pursue its own occupations in security and confidence. In such a world there would be great prospects for the expansion of German industry, with Britain and Germany co-operating to develop still latent forces.

"That happy future must remain a dream until Germany drops her unjust suspicions and shows she is sincerely desirous of talking reason with reasonable people," he said.

But Mr. Chamberlain asserted that the British people could face the future with calm confidence in their country's growing strength. He pointed to the British navy today as the most powerful in the world; an army daily growing in numbers, efficiency and equipment; an air force which had expanded at a rate for beyond expectations and which in personnel, speed, and power of machines was unexcelled by any other country.

These mighty armaments, he said, threatened no one but were available to resist aggression and domination.

Questioned on the laggard British-French-Soviet Russian negotiations for a mutual assistance pact, the Prime Minister announced new instructions would be sent shortly to British representatives in the Soviet capital.

He was asked by Laborite Hugh Dalton whether it was not clear that delays in the negotiations "were given greatest satisfaction in Berlin and increasing the risk of new German aggression and a general war in Europe."

"That may be so and I hope it is in the minds of the Soviet Government as well," Mr. Chamberlain replied.

Chamberlain on Far East

LONDON, June 26 (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons on the situation in the Far East:

"Lord Halifax (the Foreign Secretary) has spoken in the strongest terms on the subject to the Japanese Ambassador in London and the British Ambassador in Tokyo has made similar representations to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, with whom he is now discussing the present situation in all its aspects.

"I have some reason to hope that this discussion may lead to settlement of the Tientsin affair and therefore, while insisting that the treatment of British nationals by local Japanese soldiers, to which I have referred, must cease, I do not want to say anything which would prejudice the prospect of a satisfactory issue with the Japanese Government."

Irishmen Demand A Free Country At Bombing Scene

LONDON (AP)—Irishmen with orange, green, and white banners proclaiming "Ireland unfree will never be at peace" marched past the scene of bombings June 24 and engaged in explosive oratory against British imperialism.

At busy Trafalgar Square, an anonymous speaker mounted the base of the Nelson column and shouted:

"The bombs will not stop until English institutions and the English Army are taken away from Ireland."

Four bombs exploded in the heart of London during the theater rush hour, and 19 persons were taken to hospitals although there were no serious injuries.

Meanwhile, Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, called the bombings "cowardly and atrocious outrages."

Soldiers were rushed from Cork and Kilworth, in Ireland, to Fermoy, County Cork, to assist civic guards in a clash with republicans attempting to parade through the town as thousands of spectators left a hurling championship event.

Butler Urges U.S. to Summon World Parley

MIDHURST, Sussex, England, June 26 (AP)—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, said June 24 he would like to see President Roosevelt call the Nations of the world together "to end the doctrine of economic nationalism."

Dr. Butler, addressing the Dunford House Association on International Affairs, said:

"The doctrine of economic nationalism is fatal first to prosperity and then to peace. The cry should not be buy British or buy American, but sell British and sell American and buy where you can."

Dr. Butler denied that the United States foreign policy was one of isolation.

"No people," he said, "has followed so closely the happenings of other nations and none has been so free in their criticism and comment."

He added: "What we are waiting for today is not clearer thinking nor a better formulation of policy, but for action before it is too late to bring an end to this disastrous policy of wait and see."

"I would like to see the President of the United States take the lead as his predecessor did in 1910 (Taft)," Dr. Butler concluded. "Unless somebody does there is only one end to the series of events which are going on."

The Dunford House Association is a memorial to Richard Cobden, nineteenth century English economist, who was born at Midhurst.

(The reference to 1910 apparently was to President Taft's initiation of negotiations for a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada.)

U. S. Sends Ship To Help French Raise Submarine

MANILA (AP)—The U. S. S. Pigeon, salvage and rescue vessel, has sailed for Cam-Ranh Bay to aid the French raise the submarine Phenix.

The Phenix, with 75 men aboard, failed to rise from a dive in Indo-China waters northeast of Saigon June 15. It has been located at a depth of 320 feet.

The Pigeon carried the most modern salvage equipment, including a diving bell similar to that used in the rescue of 33 men from the American submarine Squalus off Portsmouth, N. H. Officers expressed doubt, however, that the nine-ton chamber would be of any value in salvage work on the Phenix. Pontoons will be sent later, if needed.

Seventeen expert divers were aboard the Pigeon in addition to the regular crew.

Officers said the vessel would remain in Cam-Ranh Bay "as long as anything can be done."

Lieut. W. B. Sampson commands the Pigeon.

Tokyo Claims Manchu Gains

TOKYO, June 26 (AP)—Domei, the official Japanese news agency, said today that Army officials in Manchukuo had reported 131 Soviet Russian warplanes shot down since May 20 in fighting along the troubled Outer Mongolian-Manchukuo border.

A Domei dispatch from Hsinking, Capital of Manchukuo, quoted a Kwantung Army headquarters announcement that 56 Russian planes were brought down last Thursday alone, one on Friday and 15 more on Saturday.

A Foreign Office spokesman charged that Mongolian planes had invaded a maximum of 37 miles of Manchukuan territory as it is depicted on Japanese maps with which, he said, "some" Russian maps agree.

Border Raids Disclosed

MOSCOW, June 26 (AP)—Official reports of heavy fighting on the frontier between outer Mongolia and Manchukuo disclosed to Soviet citizens for the first time that border warfare has been raging for more than six weeks. A radio announcement gave the first specific news of the fighting which it said involved men, tanks, airplanes and artillery.

The Russian communiqué described a series of battles beginning May 11 and continuing up to June 24 along the border which Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff said May 31 would be defended by the Soviet Union "with the same determination as our own."

It said a total of 82 warplanes—59 of them Japanese—had been shot down. It charged that Manchukuan-Japanese forces attacked by surprise twice but were dispersed after driving Mongol outposts back over the Khalkhin Gol River.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, said 25 Japanese-Manchukuan planes were shot down in an air battle June 24 in the Far East in which 60 planes on each side fought. It said two Russian aircraft were lost.

Firmer Stand Urged

BOMBAY, India, June 26 (AP)—In sharp editorials today the British Press called for a firmer attitude by the London Government toward the Japanese over incidents at Tientsin.

The Times of India said "not only for the sake of Tientsin nationals but for Britons everywhere who are concerned with maintenance of British prestige, the British Government have a clear duty to use arguments and weapons which the Japanese will find it to their advantage to respect."

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Effect of British Propaganda On Press and Radio Analyzed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Is the British Government's decision to form a propaganda department under the Earl of Perth likely to constitute an assault upon the liberty of the press and other organs of public opinion?

An answer to this question comes from Sir Arthur Willert, formerly head of the press office of the British Foreign Office, in an article in the current number of Foreign Affairs, although the article was written some time before announcement of Britain's new publicity department was actually made.

Sir Arthur, after a comprehensive survey of the freedom of the press issue in Britain, comes to the conclusion that while the present British Government has in some cases taken dictatorial action—mainly as the result of over-anxiety—a publicity department would be unavoidable in case of war.

As a peacetime measure the writer sees serious possibilities of its being used for party purposes.

In wartime, says Sir Arthur, "it may be presumed that all political publicity will be consolidated in a Ministry of Information, which will also be responsible for propaganda at home and abroad." In peacetime, "except perhaps in a time of tension such as the present," it is open to question whether a "standing Ministry of Information is compatible with the processes of democracy. It could so easily become an adjunct of the publicity machine of the party in power. Even as it is, the departmental press bureaus . . . must inevitably be committed to some slight grinding of the axes of their ministers.

"Undoubtedly the National Government has been heavy-handed in its treatment of the British news machine, especially since Mr. Chamberlain became Prime Minister," Sir Arthur says.

Premier's Appeal Cited

He cites various instances of apparently arbitrary action by the Government in its dealings with the press, the films and the radio—Mr. Chamberlain's official appeal to the press early in April to suppress a statement made by Earl Stanhope, First Lord of the Admiralty; his retort to critics of his policy that totalitarian states were not accustomed "to foul their own nests"; announcements that this or that film had been censored because it collided with British policy; stories that after Munich unusual pressure had been brought to bear on editors not to criticize the Chamberlain diplomacy; stories that the Prime Minister had taken foreign affairs publicity from the Foreign Office in order to run it himself; arbitrary action by the Governmnt in the so-called Sandys case when short shrift was given to the privilege of members of Parliament to criticize the Government in the case of Duncan Sandys, M. P., son-in-law of Mr. Winston Churchill, who had received confidential information of serious deficiencies in the air defenses.

The writer goes on to show that the Government is strictly limited as to the means of control over the organs of public opinion. He quotes one of the leading opposition organs, which says:

"While the law remains as it is, censorship can only be effectively carired out by direct intervention and the use of cajolery and threats behind the scenes. Clearly, in a country where the press is mainly in the hands of a few rich men, and the cinema controlled by a board of people friendly to the Government, this may prove a very effective censorship. The Government propaganda organization was in fact able to arrange that films supporting the Government's policy were widely shown everywhere and that films that challenged this policy were stopped. As regards the press, unusual efforts were made to see to it that national organs of opinion were brought into line, and there is no doubt at all that Sir Samuel Hoare and other members of the Government took great pains to "nobble" proprietors and other influential persons in the press world."

"What is there in these accusations of indirect intervention?" Sir Arthur goes on. "Regarding the films, there is a good deal. It has been indirect interference because there is no Government cinema censorship in Great Britain. The British Board of Film Censors is a trade organization. There is no legal obligation that films shall be submitted to it. But the word of the Board is, in effect, law. . . . A list of films vetoed for political reasons was given in the House of Commons Dec. 7."

Where Suppression Is Justified

As to relations between the Government and the press, Sir Arthur finds that the system on the whole works "pretty well as long as ignorant or overzealous ministers refrain from interfering. In these days there are constant movements of troops, etc., which are just as well not published. This is understood by the newspapers, and news about them is willingly suppressed on request. The suppression is voluntary. Even the famous 'D' notice," (the specially urgent appeal used by Mr. Chamberlain in the Stanhope case), says Sir Arthur, "is only resented when used irresponsibly, as the Prime Minister used it in the Stanhope affair."

The writer, however, asserts that in one respect abuse of contacts with the press has been unquestionable. The "disingenuous publicity which characterized the Prime Minister's experiment in appeasement was undoubtedly due to the fact that, after Mr. Eden had been eliminated and the Foreign Office demoted from its constitutional position of expert adviser on foreign policy, publicity on that policy was also largely transferred to unskilled hands. To that extent the Prime Minister can be accused of having tried to follow totalitarian technique."

Unwarranted Approaches Denied

Sir Arthur then goes on to say that charges against Mr. Chamberlain for direct and unwarranted approaches to leading newspapermen have little justification. "Newspaper men are not prone to resent the approaches of ministers," he comments.

"The truth is," he says, "that the complaint of personal pressure comes from the Left and is mainly actuated by the fact that most of the big newspapers belong to the Right and are usually, but by no means invariably, susceptible to the arguments of a Conservative Prime Minister."

Sir Arthur concludes by a reference to the tendency of foreigners to see government pressure upon the press where it does not exist—notably in the abdication crisis. "It still seems to be widely believed overseas," he says, "that the silence of the British press during the weeks before the abdication was due to some deep Government intention. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Government gave the newspapers no instructions and no hints. The newspapers, without even co-ordinated consultation among themselves, followed the unwritten law that the less said about the private affairs of the monarchy when things go wrong, the better."

Talks by National Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—National figures, each recognized as a leader in his or her respective field whether religion, politics, drama or study, will appear as speakers in Portland's Second Town Hall Series, beginning Oct. 24, next.

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Refugees on Ship Happy to Start Over

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Some of the 900 Aboard the St. Louis as They Docked at Antwerp

These refugees previously had been refused entry to Cuba. Imagine their pleasure when they learned on docking at Antwerp that homes awaited them in Britain and the Netherlands.

Chile's Welcome To All Refugees Meets Complaint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Of all South American countries Chile has been the most hospitable to the fugitive Jew and Spaniard. Its hospitality has especially been marked since the Popular Front came into power at the commencement of this year, but there are many Chileans who now complain that it has been carried too far.

Although official policy is to restrict admission of "nonproducers," it is evident that Jews form a large percentage if not a majority of overseas passenger arrivals today. British and Netherlands steamship lines have carried many of these refugees. Although no official statistics are available, nearly all these arrivals appear to have been of the professional classes of which President Aguirre declared that Chile already has a surfeit.

What Refugees Do

Many of the racial refugees have found employment as tutors in families or as teachers in Chilean and foreign schools. Others have become domestic servants, an agency which was established by a Jewish concern in Santiago. The few who are craft-workers have easily found jobs. Many possessed sufficient capital to enter the retail trade.

Business as well as political opposition has arisen against these entries. The Aguirre Government has defended itself on the ground that it is a genuinely democratic regime and that it has merely performed a humanitarian role. None the less, it recognizes the economic complications and has entered into negotiations with Zionist organizations to procure agricultural workers to settle on southern lands, far from urban and professional jealousy.

Meantime a 60-day suspension order has been issued, to reduce the lists of applicants and give the Foreign Ministry time to organize an immigration department. The Popular Front Government, however, will not stand for any anti-Semitic campaign. It deported Hans Voigt, German State railway tourist bureau manager in Santiago, who was accused of participating in such a drive.

The refugee arrivals have not pleased all Popular Front supporters. The Radical Party, premier prop of the combination, counts many lawyers, doctors, and other professionals among its membership. These fear refugee competition. On the other hand, inside and outside the governing coalition there is a large measure of sympathy with the victims of racial persecution.

Spaniards Welcomed

Fugitive Spaniards present a different problem. Popular Frontists, especially the Socialists, are eager to welcome them. There is the ideological attraction. Rightists fear that the importation of Loyalist extremists, many of whom are in flight from the new regime, will signify the introduction of new and more dangerous tactics in Popular Front policy.

A number of Czechs have also found hospitality in Chile. Czechoslovakian capital is associated with well-advanced preparations for a rubber factory at Peñaflor, near Santiago. In directive labor as well as capital, this will be largely a "refugee industry."

Cardenas on Refugees

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Two groups in Vera Cruz State which protested against Mexico's taking in hundreds of Republican refugees from the Spanish war were told by President Cardenas their protests were "unjust."

"It is necessary to judge the case dispassionately," he said, "and not ignore the fact that Mexico needs an augmented population."

The Government here denied that natives had been hostile to the refugees. Reports from Puebla State had said natives were so hostile and authorities so indifferent it was necessary for State officials to reassign some groups of immigrants.

A shipload of 1,619 arrived at Vera Cruz June 13, and 500 more are expected early in July.

Zionist Head Warns Britain Jews Must Have Palestine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26 — The British White Paper, fixing the Jews as a permanent minority group in Palestine, is playing directly into the hands of Reichsführer Hitler and Primier Mussolini, in the opinion of Dr. Solomon Goldman, President of the Zionist Organization of America.

Addressing about 2,000 delegates and visitors at the Organization's annual convention here yesterday, Dr. Goldman declared the Zionist movement was determined to fight the British move to the finish, adding that "we shall not cease to proclaim to the British and to the world that not the Mufti, but Germany and Italy are now being rewarded for their efforts in Palestine."

In referring to the White Paper, Dr. Goldman held that "nothing in the international situation is as much responsible for it as this one fact—the fact of the Hitlerite attack on our people," adding that during the World War Britain had promised to restore the Jewish Palestinian homeland because it needed Jewish help.

Resolved to Fight

"Lord Halifax recently revealed that ideals no longer rate as high as expediency and the White Paper declares, in effect, that His Majesty's Government no longer respects the Jews as it did in 1917," Dr. Goldman said. "It is against this anti-Semitism and its results that we direct our attack when we here resolve to fight the White Paper to the last ounce of our strength."

Dr. Goldman attacked the theory that Palestine had ceased to be a Jewish land and was now Arabic, declaring that it never played an important role in the folklore of the Arab people, but had never disappeared from the literature and folklore of the Jew. He declared that if the Jew enjoyed international good will, it would be possible within a decade to remove to Palestine all Jews trapped in territory under Nazi dictation.

Branded as Renegades

Dr. Goldman was strongly critical of Jews who attacked the Palestinian homeland ideal, saying it implied a transfer of allegiance from America to the Holy Land.

"Let us recall," he said, "that the attempt to misinterpret Zionism as a diminution in our love of America finds no parallel in the records of other peoples. Has anyone ever accused De Valera or Masaryk of interfering with the loyalties of Irish or Czech citizens in the United States? No Irishman has ever raised the question of dual allegiance against other Irishmen passionately interested in the liberation of Ireland, and only renegade Jews raise this question.

Only one ruler is known to interfere with the loyalty of compatriots dwelling abroad—and he, precisely, is the enemy of freedom and of the Jewish people, the modern symbol of dishonesty and inhumanity. The Zionist has always acknowledged that Jews would remain living in various lands, but the Jewish people must have its 'local habitation and its name' in Palestine."

Bermuda Begins to Tilt?

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 26 (CP Cable)—Strange movements of the main island of the Bermuda group, imperceptible except to the most delicate instruments, are being studied by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. A seismograph, used to measure the extent of earthquakes, has disclosed that this coral island tilts slightly at frequent intervals.

The movement was discovered when a seismograph installed here recently began to act peculiarly. A cylindrical chart on the instrument completes one revolution an hour. An indicator traces a line around the chart, advancing a fraction of an inch for each hour so that at the end of a normal day the 24 lines should be parallel. When an earthquake occurs the lines break sharply into waves.

In the instrument at Hamilton the lines occasionally grew closer together instead of remaining parallel, indicating a slight tilt. The theory the island was moved slightly by passage of areas of low atmospheric pressure was one explanation advanced, but the phenomenon has not been satisfactorily explained.

Charts were forwarded to the Coast and Geodetic Survey. It is possible two more seismographs will be brought here to determine the direction of the tilt.

Neighbors Assist Two Austrian Jews Start Over Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRONLID, Saskatchewan—Two Jewish refugee brothers from Austria, Otto and Julius Loffler, were given farmland near here on their arrival but they lacked the equipment to handle a crop.

So neighbors of all creeds banded together, assembling eight tractors and 70 horses; the neighbors cultivated and seeded 150 acres and summer-fallowed another 30 acres all in one day. The men brought their own food and the women assisted in serving the meals.

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N. Y. Relief Survey Sees Part of Aid As Permanent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—Not more than one half of the families on home relief in New York City could become immediately self-supporting under the return of the most favorable economic conditions, according to the report of a survey by the Welfare Department today.

In transmitting its findings to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, the Department revealed that of the 11,000 typical relief families analyzed in its inquiry, one third of them had no member able to take a job, while nearly a fifth included housewives and students, who, although able to work, were not immediately available for employment.

William Hodson, Welfare Commissioner, told the Mayor that 500,000 men, women and children compose the 168,000 New York City families now on home relief and that families without any employable member would always have to look to the City for aid.

Mr. Hodson stressed that employables on relief were eager to quit public assistance, even temporarily, for private or public relief jobs. Nearly two thirds of the families forced on home relief during the two months' period ending on Feb. 18 had previously been on relief, but had left it for jobs, according to a survey of 19,700 cases, he said.

"Here we have evidence," the Commissioner continued, "of the fact that the main reason why people come back to the relief rolls is because of loss of employment in private industry. It is neither laziness nor perversity nor the desire to get something for nothing. These people leave us for jobs in private industry and they come back when these jobs are lost through no fault of their own.

"These figures should dispel the notion that people come to the relief rolls and just stay there indefinitely. The relief load in New York City is dynamic and changes constantly as people go off in quest of jobs and return when their employment ends."

Reserve Officers Elect Officials for Next Year

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP)—Col. Edward S. Dres of New Orleans, La., was elected president of the Reserve Officers Association and Oklahoma City, Okla., was chosen for the next convention, the time to be set later.

Other officers elected: Col. H. Harrison Smith, Philadelphia, Senior Vice-President; Col. Leo J. Crosby, Omaha, Neb., First Vice-President; Capt. Edward J. Blewett, Durham, N. H., Second Vice-President; Capt. C. M. Van Benschotten, Toledo, Ohio, Third Vice-President; Col. William P. Wattles, Washington, re-elected Secretary; and Maj. Milton A. Lehr, Washington, re-elected Treasurer.

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HARVEY NICHOLS KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Voorhis Presents Plan To Curb Un-Americanism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP TAMIMENT, Pa., June 26—The United States could curb the continued activities of Fascist and Communist organizations within its borders by legislation compelling them to make public their membership lists and their complete sources of finance, according to Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, member of the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities.

Mr. Voorhis, in an address before the Tamiment Economic and Social Institute here on Saturday, called for support of a bill he has introduced in Congress designed to control the activities of armed and uniformed auxiliaries of the Communists and Fascists, adding, however, that the greatest vehicle for the introduction of totalitarianism into America appeared to be the popular front idea, which, he held, would result in a hard and fast combination of reactionaries.

Not a Pretty Picture

"The end result of such a tendency," he said, "I shall leave you to picture for yourselves. Suffice is to say it is one I do not like to contemplate.

"What we need in this country is more people who talk about Democracy and really mean it; more people who are willing to sacrifice at least some of their pet ideas for the sake of liberty and freedom; more people who will fight as hard against totalitarianism of one as they will against totalitarianism of the other extreme. Upon such a group the future of Democracy depends."

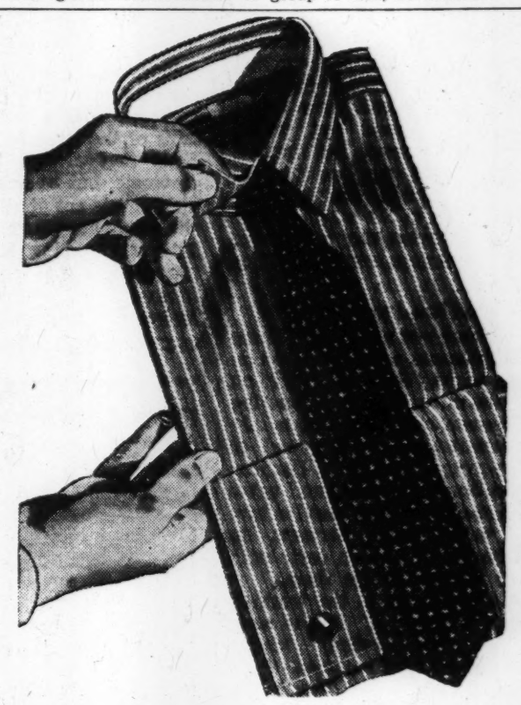
Discussing the activities of the Dies Committee, Mr. Voorhis said that it was "doing the best possible job of making an investigation of organizations seeking to promote totalitarianism in America, especially of movements directed from abroad."

"There will be no unbridled and unsubstantiated accusations, and peoples whose names will be dragged into the investigation will be given opportunity to make a public statement," he added.

A Popular Front?

Louis Waldman, member of the New York State Executive Committee of the American Labor Party, declared that if the New Deal continued to allow, without quick and real repudiation, the attempt of Communists and Communist fellow-travelers to make the New Deal the American Popular Front, it would be wrecked. "The people of the United States are not blind," he added.

Mr. Waldman also warned that there was a growing tendency in the United States to think in terms of individual leaders instead of parties, programs and institutions. It was a very dangerous thing to believe that the future American depends upon any one man or group of men, he declared.



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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Hans and Frieda

By Elizabeth Yates

Chapter Two

Everyone at the brown chalet was up early on the morning of market day. As soon as breakfast had been eaten and the cows and goats given enough hay to munch on until evening, Suki, the black mare, was led from her stall and hitched to the high wheeled cart. She had been brushed so much during the past few days that her coat gleamed soft and satiny, while the brass plates on her harness had been polished so that they shone like gold.

Papa helped Mama into the front seat beside him as the children scrambled up behind, then he flicked the reins over Suki's back and they were off.

The countryside on the first of May was bright with flowers The leaves were big enough to throw small patches of shade on the grass. The fields were turning green, and green was crowding up the hillsides. The sun had been at work melting snow on the mountains and now great dark peaks stood out where white had gleamed. But the first of May meant only one thing to the Zingre family and to every other family in the neighborhood —it was market day in Saanen, and market days came only twice a year.

The Road to Market

The road was a busy one. There were peasants with rucksacks on their backs. Boys and girls on bicycles or on foot, some drawing little carts, others pushing empty perambulators—all prepared to come away laden from Saanen; while down the roads and paths from the mountains that led into the valley came farmers on horseback, or in high carts with their families beside them.

"Oh, everyone in the world is going to the fair," Frieda sang out as the yellow wheels crunched over the stones.

Saanen's winding street was narrow and stalls for wares of every description had been built along it and crowds of people were surging through it. When Suki reached the shed near the Post Hotel, and they all got out of the cart, Mama and Frieda patted the wrinkles from their crisp clean frocks while Hans helped Papa unharness Suki and lead her into the barn.

"Papa, Papa," Hans cried as he took his father's hand, "may we get the bells and my shoes right away?"

Papa shook his head. "That's not the way to go to market, Hans. We must first walk up the street and look at every stall, then decide where the best shoes and the best bells are. After that we will buy."

A Toy Stall

Hans walked along patiently until he and Frieda spied a toy stall under a bundle of colored balloons. Pin wheels spun in the breeze, flags tugged for freedom, and a man made noises on a little shiny pipe.

"I should like to have that whistle," Hans said, adding determinedly, "I should like to make music." But as he could not have it the best thing to do was to turn away from it. Frieda followed him.

They passed cheeses—huge round ones, little fat ones, and lumps of any size sold by weight. They passed fruits and vegetables; then materials for clothes —gay dotted silks and cheap dull calicoes; then stockings; then soaps and dishes, and so many other things that by the time they reached the end of the street Frieda was so bewildered that she did not know how anyone ever bought anything, there was so much to choose from!

Papa was going to the bell stall, for though everything else might be neglected five new cow bells must be taken home that night. He had that many new cows in his herd, lovely toffee-colored cows, and when they were driven up to the high pastures to graze during the summer they must be belled, so if they wandered off they could be found again.

Bells were made in Saanen and Papa had many to choose from. He sounded them all very carefully, then selected a great iron one as large as a kitchen caldron with a deep boom to it for his leader, and four others growing smaller in size with different tones. While he did this, Hans took from his pocket some centimes he had saved in his money box and bought three tiny tinkling bells for his goats.

Frieda's Candy-Stripe Apron

Then they spied Mama and Frieda coming away from the weaver's stall, where they had bought a candy-stripe apron for the little girl and a gay cloth with a yellow and blue and green border for their dinner table.

Then Mama must get a hat! It made no difference that the hat stall provided no mirror, she knew the way it should set and Frieda was beside her to say which one looked best. After spending a long time trying on a great many, Mama was pleased enough by a brown straw with a green feather to buy it. Then Hans needed shoes. So off were kicked his worn old ones while Papa steadied him as he stood first on one foot then the other to try the new pair.

It was past noon. A baker's stall reminded them that they were hungry, so bread and cakes were bought and gingerbread men with tufts of feathers coming out of their heads, while across the way a milk shop supplied them with plenty of milk and cheese.

"Did anything ever taste so good?" Frieda asked Hans between mouthfuls of gingerbread.

Hans's Second Choice

He shook his head. But one couldn't take much time for eating on a day like this, so off they went again to buy lettuce and cabbage plants for the garden; some fruit at a stall where a busy little man smiled at them with white flashing teeth; a rake for Hans, for no one is ever too young to help in the fields with the hay; and some china to take the place of things broken during the winter. And now—had they everything? Better think carefully and look sharply for there would not be another market until the autumn.

Just then Papa reached down into his pocket and brought out two fifty centime pieces as if he had not known they were there. He gave one to Hans and one to Frieda and told them they might buy something for themselves.

In a flash they had raced off to the toy stall! There were still many things there and they looked quite as wonderful as they had in the morning. But nowhere could Hans see the little shiny pipe that had made such gay music that morning and when he asked for it the man said, a bit sadly, that it had been sold. It was not easy for Hans to make a second choice for his heart had been set on the pipe, but he finally selected a red top and put it in his pocket quickly. Frieda, who had bought candy balls, offered him a sweet as they walked back to join Mama and Papa, but Hans refused and said he would rather wait and take one every day to the goat pasture —"they will last us for thirteen days if we eat them that way," he said.

Now they must start for home. One by one, the stars came out over the mountains, as Suki pulled the cart slowly up the long hill, while Mama nodded and Papa smiled every time the cart jolted and his new bells gave out their tones.

(To be continued next Monday.)

The Story So Far

Frieda had gone to stay with her Aunt and Uncle Zingre and her cousin Hans in the mountains of the Bernese Oberland. Hans had always wanted a playmate, but as Frieda was a girl he was not at all sure that she would do. When she played his rock-jumping game, hopping across the river on the rocks without getting wet feet, he began to think better of her.

Drawn by Nora S. Unwin

A man made noises on a little shiny pipe.

Fourth of July

The dark, mysterious, hungry sky
Waits for the Fourth day of July

The Fourth day of July, on which
The sky will be ten times as rich!

Ten times as rich as when the bright
Pale stars alone adorn the night.

No, once the fireworks are spread
Like one enormous flowerbed,

And tulips burst in scarlet flames,
And down the golden shower rains,

And popcorns of a brilliant white
Flash past and whistle out of sight,

Then, when the sky looks doubly fair—
Then is the sky a millionaire.

Aye, but when all the blaze has died,
The last red spark to earth has sighed,

The chastened sky may well be grateful
That those pallid stars are faithful!

HILDA VAN STOCKUM

The Passing Train

The train rushes past, while small sister and I
Look on from our place in the meadow close by.
The puff of the engine, the click of the wheels,
The odor of smoke. Oh! the way that it feels—
To stand there and watch it go rum-bl-ing past,
A-whirling the dust, and a-chugging so fast—
Is something I never could ever explain,
But always we feel it when watching a train.

And always we say: now how do you suppose
Those funny old grownups can sit there in rows,
Their noses all buried in papers so deep,
While some of them even—just think!—are asleep?
If sister and I got a chance for a ride,
We wouldn't read books or gaze 'round the inside.
We'd stare out the windows as hard as could be,
And I'll bet there'd be nothing that we wouldn't see.

G. H. BERARD SMITH, JR.

New Friends for the Holidays

Our Mail Bag

We shall all be wanting to make new friends for the holidays, and here are some letters that will help us to meet other boys and girls. These children all read The Children's Page and they would like to exchange letters with other girls and boys who enjoy it too. With vacation time just ahead, we should all have lots of time to write letters, so choose your correspondent now and send us in an overflowing mail bag to be shared with our new friends whose names appear in this column. The paragraphs at the end of this column will explain to you how to start a correspondence.

Children in homes of Monitor subscribers may have their names published in the Mail Bag. And we are always glad to get letters from all girls and boys who read The Children's Page, telling us which of its stories and pictures they have liked best.

When you write to the Mail Bag, be sure to give your full name and your complete address. We can't ask the postman to deliver letters to you unless we can tell him your full name, the name of your city, of the street in which you live, and the number of your house.

West Palm Beach, Florida

Dear Editor:

I am a boy and I am nine years old. I enjoy The Christian Science Monitor very much. I have read it since I was able to read. I wish to correspond with boys from Norway, Holland, and Switzerland.

My hobbies are reading, swimming, and fishing. I am a cub scout.

Yours truly,
RUSSELL T.

Harvard, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with a girl in England or Canada. I am ten years old and like pets, but have only one. I like skating (though I'm only learning), swimming, listening to the radio, and I love reading and my little sister. I live in the country. I like poems, especially funny ones. I hope I shall hear from a girl about ten years old soon.

Hopefully,
MARILYN H.

Norwood, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter to thank you for the Mail Bag. I would like to hear from some little girl in Holland, Portugal, or Switzerland. My hobbies are roller-skating, stamp collecting and reading. I am seven.

FAITH M.

West Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with other girls of nine years of age. I would like to receive letters from anywhere, but mostly Turkey, England, Norway, and Sweden. My hobbies are reading, swimming and playing the piano. I also enjoy reading the Children's Page in the Monitor.

Sincerely yours,
NANCY F.

Dayton, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl eight and one-half years old. I am in third grade. My hobbies are playing the piano, bicycle riding, and school work. I like to read the Children's Page in The Christian Science Monitor. I would like to correspond with girls in Spain, Norway, England, or any other foreign countries.

Sincerely,
MARCIA P.

Berkeley, California

Dear Editor:

I wish to correspond with all girls my own age from all over the world, especially from all foreign countries. I am ten years of age. My hobbies are swimming, skating, piano playing, reading books. I love to read the Monitor.

Yours sincerely,
LOIS L.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with a girl from the Netherlands. I would like to find out what holidays they have in Holland that we do not have in America. I am eleven years of age and my hobbies are swimming and ice skating.

Yours truly,
KATHRYN M. B.

Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Editor:

I will be glad to promise to write to everyone that writes to me. I am a girl eleven years old and would like letters from the United States and any foreign country. My hobby is stamp collecting.

Yours truly,
JOY J.

Arlington, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

I am a Girl Scout and I am working on first class work. I like to read The Christian Science Monitor. I would like to write to a Girl Guide in Norway. I am eleven, and I enjoy reading and swimming.

ELIZABETH F.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters.

Ride the Book Trail!

Book Reviews

Vacation days are here again with opportunities for enjoying hours of leisure, doing the things you like best and discovering new delights in following up your special hobby. Wherever you are, books can contribute to your pleasure, whether you follow the trail of genuine recreational reading or take the more serious by-paths into special interests or hobbies. Pack a generous supply of reading in your kit, if you are going off to camp, seashore or country, and if you stay at home your choice doesn't need to be limited. There are books for every mood and good times may be yours if you ride the book trail.

New Trails

Two more books that take us to far-off scenes are "Elaine of The Mountains" by Ursula Moray Williams and "White Camels of The Singing Sands" by Myrta H. Dodds.

Elaine Degrez lives in the village of La Signe, high up in the mountains of Switzerland, where the people still wear their national costumes. Elaine looks like a little woman in her clothes, made exactly like her mother's. The Degraz children live in a new chalet, that Father has built, overlooking the valley. Elaine, always the leader, acts as guide to the boy and girl visitors from the city of Lausanne, and together they have many happy times. A picnic at Lac de Zarté is one of the highlights. You will enjoy this new book that gives you a true picture of modern Swiss children and it will remind you of "Heidi," an old favorite written many years ago by Johanna Spyri. This book was published in England under the title "Elaine of La Signe."

Omar and his sister Ameena, in "White Camels of the Singing Sands," are Bedouin Arabs. They live in El Labbe, the northern part of the great Nufud desert in north central Arabia. They and their father, the sheik of a tribe that raises white racing camels, travel continually in search of fresh pastures and new wells for the animals. In this story you may ride with these people, become acquainted with them and learn their customs. Remarkably fine pictures, in color and black and white, follow the adventures of these Arabian children and interpret accurately the life of the desert tribes. Mrs. Dodds writes authentically, for she has lived among these people.

A Vacation Story

"Vacation is here! Vacation is here!" shouted Penny as she ran up the back steps." Thus begins "Not So Long Ago" by Ruth L. Holberg. It is the story of a visit that Penny made to the Columbian Exposition, the World's Fair held in 1893 at Chicago. That was a memorable summer vacation for Penny, when with her Father and Mother she traveled from Milwaukee to see the Fair.

In this the year of World's Fairs, it will be fun for boys and girls to read this book and see the exhibits, the new inventions and wonders of the 1893 Fair through Penny's eyes, ride on the famous Ferris Wheel with her and share her joy in relating her wonderful experiences when she returns home.

Seeing New York

Speaking of Fairs, if you are going to visit the New York Fair this summer, you will find several new books about it. These we do not think as interesting as "Peg and Pete See New York" by Belle Simon and Marion Michelle. This is a guide to New York City for very young visitors. The story of Peg and Pete's visit is told in gay verse and photographs. Your attention is thus directed to the things most worth seeing and to places especially interesting to children.

Animal Friends

"The Story of Rickey," by Margaret S. and Helen L. Johnson with large, clear 18-point type, appealing pictures in two colors on every page, is just the kind of book young readers will be happy to find. Rickey is a small Airedale puppy, who gets into all sorts of trouble on the farm, because he doesn't know any better, when we first meet him, but his story ends with lessons learned through experiences, funny and otherwise, and his proper place established in the Brown household.

"Joan And The Three Deer," by Marjorie Medary with lovely sepia drawings by Kurt Wiese will remind you of "Bambi," a very beautiful book, beloved by readers of all ages. Boys and girls from eight to eleven will follow with great interest this story, which relates the unusual experiences that were Joan's when she spent spring vacation with her Aunt Sue on the faraway island of Grand Manan, off the Maine coast. Joan's visit proved to be an enchanting one for she soon discovered that three deer —not Three Bears, as the fairy tale goes—lived in the house. These charming, shy, sensitive creatures of the woods, Buck, Bobo, and Bramble, Joan found to be delightful playmates, and she soon grew very fond of them. Buck was the friendliest but they all interested her. This is an unusual story, sympathetically told, and we think boys and girls will want to add it to their own collections.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Books Reviewed

Elaine of the Mountains, by Ursula Moray Williams. Illustrated by the author and Barbara M. Williams and Janet Smalley. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.00.

White Camels of the Singing Sands, by Myrta H. Dodds. Illustrated in color by Margaret Ayer. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2.00.

Not So Long Ago, by Ruth Langland Holberg. Illustrated in color by Richard Holberg. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.75.

Peg and Pete See New York, by Belle Simon and Marion Michelle. Illustrated with photographs. New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

The Story of Rickey, written and illustrated by Margaret S. Johnson and Helen Lossing Johnson. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. $1.75.

Joan and the Three Deer, by Marjorie Medary. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. New York: Random House. $2.00.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, Brewster, Mass.

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For girls from homes of Monitor readers

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU
A Summer camp midst pines, birches and Michigan lakes. Boys interested may earn real money. All official Cub Boy and Sea Scout activities. Leelanau ideals are appreciated by Monitor readers.
WILLIAM BEALS
Glen Arbor, Mich.

Capture of Sun's Energy Foreseen in Cosmic Ray Hunt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 26—That which makes the sun hot may also be capable of warming homes and broiling steaks, if present investigations prove fruitful, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Professor of physics at the University of Chicago, disclosed today, as researchers gathered for the three-day international Symposium on Cosmic Rays.

Five Nobel prize winners head the brilliant array of physicists taking part in sessions which begin tomorrow. Most of the leading workers on cosmic rays in the United States and from abroad, appear on the program.

Not only new ways to harness heat, but new methods of producing extreme low temperatures, offer possibilities, according to Professor Compton. He pointed out that investigators have virtually achieved the natural limits of perfection in such instruments as electrometers and galvanometers, electric motors and optical instruments.

Asked about the physics of the future in fields allied to cosmic radiation he said that while reproducing the inexhaustible flow of energy in the form of heat from the sun and stars is still an unsolved mystery, prospects for solution look very hopeful. It may become a necessity, if not accomplished, by the time earth's supply of coal and oil is depleted.

"Within the last 20 years," he said, "several theories of stellar heat have been put forward, the most promising of them based on atomic nuclear reactions similar to radioactivity. It has been found that such nuclear reactions can be produced in the laboratory and the capable of supplying heat in the necessary amounts. We do not yet know, however, how these reactions are made to occur efficiently on the sun."

That they are the source of the sun's energy is indicated by the fact that geological records present evidence that the sun has poured heat upon the earth at about the same rate as it now comes to us, for at least 1,000,000,000 years. Energy like coal burning in oxygen could not supply this power for more than 1,000 years before the sun would cool.

He explained that improvements in insulation and use of direct current are needed to make long distance transmission of electric power practicable at higher voltages. "The use of liquid helium," he added, "at fractions of a degree above absolute zero greatly alters the ordinary physical properties of elasticity, heat capacity, and electrical conductivity. Recent developments have made this extreme cold accessible without great difficulty. There are also segments in the range of electro-magnetic waves betwen radio and cosmic waves, especially waves from a millimeter to a centimeter in length, which hold practical possibilities."

The Symposium, which begins tomorrow morning and closes with a dinner on Thursday evening, is planned to co-ordinate the efforts of all leading investigators into cosmic ray phenomenon. Sections on the intensity of cosmic rays, their geographic and geomagnetic effects, their time variations, distribution, and occurrence in showers, and bursts, will be covered.

German Policemen Get 15-Year Terms For Shooting Czech

PRAGUE, June 26 (AP)—Two German policemen, George Bulla and Paul Stehr, were convicted and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment each today for the killing of a Czech policeman, Johann Müller, June 6 at Nachod.

The sentence was imposed by a special tribunal from whose verdict no appeal is possible. In addition to the prison term, both defendants were dishonorably discharged from the German Police Service.

Two fellow officers of Müller testified at the trial that he was shot through the head as he pressed against the wall of the Nachod Police Station in an attempt to escape the Germans' gunfire through a window.

Three barmaids said the Germans drank 47 marks' ($18.80) worth of beer, wine, and cognac in a Nachod bar and that they went through the streets shooting into the air prior to shooting Müller.

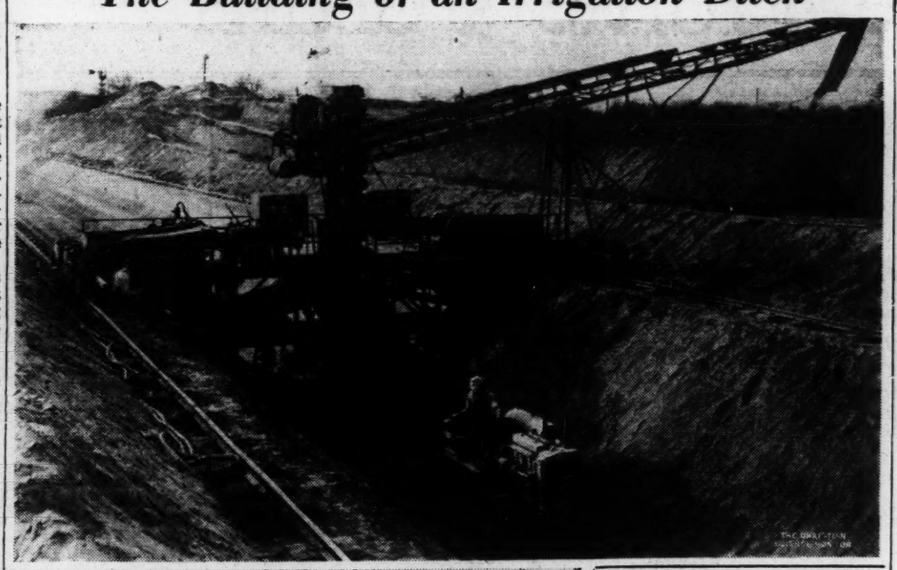
Gov. Stark 'Tacitly' Out for U. S. Senate

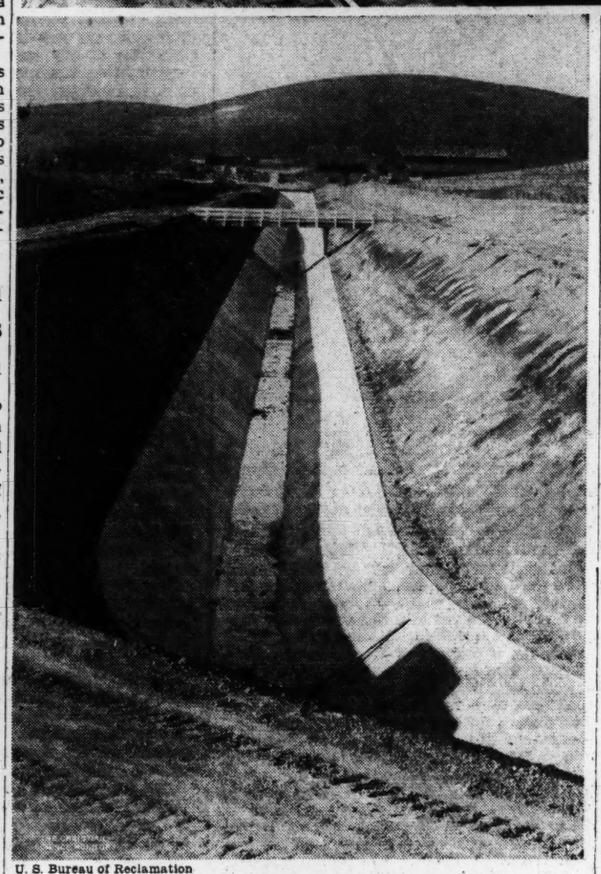
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (AP)—Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, who helped smash the Kansas City political machine of Tom Pendergast within his own Democratic Party, tacitly June 24 announced his candidacy for the United States Senate.

"If the people of this State want me to run for United States Senator, I shall feel it my duty to do so," tersely stated the man who last year sounded the battlecry against Pendergastism which ended in imprisonment of the former "boss" even as the machine fell apart.

The apple-growing Governor, a World War veteran, thus dropped a veritable political bombshell because his candidacy would presage a bitter primary battle in 1940 with Harry S. Truman, the man whom Pendergast helped lift in 1934 from comparative obscurity as a County Judge into the Senate.

The Building of an Irrigation Ditch





U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

Contra Costa Canal in California

View showing the lining of ditch designed to carry 320 cubic feet a second of water at depth of about seven feet. Above: Trimming machine finishing sub-grade and side slopes.

U. S. Bureau Shows Way to Build Canal With Neatness and Dispatch

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANTIOCH, Calif.—How to build a nice neat canal—and build it quick—is being demonstrated along the line of the Contra Costa canal of the Central Valley Project, near here.

After the rough trough has been excavated, a trimming machine, spanning the ditch laterally between steel rails laid on each berm, makes the final cut and leaves in its wake the smooth walls which are to be faced with concrete.

Steel reinforcement bars are then laid to form a network on the smooth walls prepared by the trimming machine.

Finally comes the concrete lining machine, riding the same rails as the trimmer, to place a three-inch layer of concrete—and your canal is finished. It's as simple as that, according to the pictures.

The Contra Costa canal, now under construction by the United States Bureau of Reclamation, will afford a dependable supply of fresh water for agricultural, industrial and municipal use in parts of Contra Costa county, Calif.

The section shown in the pictures, in the vicinity of Antioch, is seven feet wide at the bottom and will carry 320 cubic feet of water a second at a depth of about seven feet. The canal will have a water surface width of about 25 feet at this point.

Money Troubles at L. S. U.; Leche Stays in Office

BATON ROUGE, La., June 26 (AP)—Police are searching today for Dr. James Smith, President of Louisiana State University, whose disappearance following alleged "financial irregularities" halted, temporarily at least, elevation of Lieut. Gov. Earl K. Long to the Governor's chair.

Gov. Richard W. Leche, postponed his scheduled resignation. But Mr. Long said today, however, he had definite assurances from Mr. Leche that the Governor would step out of office, perhaps before 6 p. m. Mr. Leche ordered Dr. Smith brought immediately before a special Grand Jury for investigation of irregularities. He announced Dr. Smith's resignation last night.

Few Comments

The State's leading politicians all were unavailable for comment today on the University situation following conferences that lasted nearly all night at the Governor's mansion, from which much of Mr. Leche's belongings and furniture already had been moved in anticipation of his retirement.

Dr. Smith, who for nine years headed the University, has not been reported seen since making a speech in New Orleans late last week.

State police took over the University offices of Dr. Smith, Edgar N. Jackson, Business Manager, and C. Gordon Johnson, Auditor of L. S. U.

"As I understand it the University may not lose a penny as the result of the situation," one official said today, refusing to elucidate.

University Growth

Dr. Smith, a native of Louisiana and a graduate of L. S. U., was made its President in November, 1930, under the administration of the late Huey Long.

In a speech at New Orleans last week, Dr. Smith said that in the last nine years, during which the enrollment has grown from 2,000 to more than 8,000; approximately $13,500,000 has been spent in construction work at the University.

The unexpected happenings of last night came a few days after WPA investigators had begun taking testimony in secret here concerning WPA activities in the State.

Aggressive Liquor Lobby Arouses Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Aggressive action of the liquor lobby in this State during recent weeks has stirred up the temperance issue to a degree not duplicated since repeal of prohibition.

Not that official bodies and the liquor interests have given much heed to the moral and social issues involved. It is rather their failure to do this, and the extreme demands of the liquor interests for legislation to increase their business, that have roused public opinion.

Newspapers with no hint of dry leanings reflect this trend of thought in recent editorials which point out that the saloon group failed to learn the lesson of prohibition and is now speeding along a course leading to new legal controls.

Concessions

The highly organized liquor lobby in the Chicago City Council and in the State Legislature has obtained the following results in the last week or so:

1. Extension of the closing hour of Chicago taverns from to to 2 a. m. week days and 3 a. m. Sundays, and of night clubs to 4 a. m. week days and 5 a. m. Sundays. In return for these concessions, the City boosted the license fees for both groups as a means of replenishing its depleted treasury.

2. Introduction of a bill in the State Legislature to weaken local option, first, by introducing technicalities into the local option election laws making it much more difficult to vote territory dry; and, second, by permitting the sale of beer in bottles or containers in dry territory.

3. A Chicago ordinance giving so-called taverns and night clubs a monopoly on the sale of liquor, barring drug stores, groceries, and other stores from selling package liquor after a certain date.

It is still possible to defeat the proposed local option legislation, say the temperance organizations, which have organized as a unit to do the job. Grouped in the Illinois Temperance Council, and aided by the State Council of Churches, they are appealing to Hugh Cross, Speaker of the House, not to call the bill for a vote. This would dispose of it in this session, they say, since only a few days remain.

Miss Jessie F. Binford, director of the Juvenile Protective Association here, said she regarded efforts to weaken the local option laws of Illinois as the most dangerous kind of anti-social legislation yet urged by them. "Local option is the strongest weapon of temperance," she said. Illinois now has 728 dry areas.

Extension of the closing hours of taverns to 2 o'clock is thoroughly disapproved by the Association, which for many years has been working here to protect boys and girls from the harmful influences of a big city, chief among which it believes are places selling liquor. An extra hour of drinking means an extra crop of social problems, according to Miss Binford.

But the legal hour of closing doesn't mean much in Chicago, she added. The 1 o'clock closing hour was flagrantly violated by great numbers of taverns, investigators of the Association found. Moreover, lax enforcement permitted the abuse of "protection," they observed.

Numerically Strong

With nearly 10,000 taverns in Chicago, many more than the total of saloons before prohibition, the voice of the liquor business can make itself heard very loudly, and it did this in recent Council hearings. Saloonkeepers complained that they weren't making money because everybody—groceries and drugstores—were competing with them. So the Council listened and gave them a monopoly, at the same time raising license fees as a means of increasing its own revenue. The Corporation Council held the monopoly legislation unconstitutional, but the Council passed the measure and the Mayor signed it, awaiting a court test.

Failure of the Council to give heed to the social issue was noted by the Daily Times, the City's tabloid evening paper.

"The welfare of 3,500,000 citizens, the desire of the great majority of those citizens for decent moderation in the liquor business was flagrantly disregarded," it commented. "The public can be pushed around just so long before it will again use drastic measures."

The Chicago Tribune, leading repeal advocate, noted that saloonkeepers should be reminded "that it is only a few years since they got out of the doghouse on their promise to behave better in the future than they did before prohibition."

Diversification Aids Farm Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—Among the secondary cash crops through which South Carolina farmers are realizing supplementary farm income of genuine importance are peaches, sweet potatoes, truck crops, hogs and dairy cattle, poultry, as listed in the annual report of the Extension Service now being distributed by D. W. Watkins, Director. Statistics compiled on production and returns reveal that noteworthy advances are being made in diversification.

Peach growing on a commercial scale in the Piedmont and Sandhill areas has been developed into a $1,500,000 fruit industry, beginning with 23 carlot shipments in 1923 and increasing to the equivalent of more than 3,000 cars in 1938. The orchardists are zealously maintaining their place in that field by producing high yields per acre of quality peaches.

Sweet potatoes, one of the oldest and most popular crops in the State, are being sucessfully reintroduced as a commercial crop.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, July 2, 16; Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17.
10:45 a. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc and its companion transmitter, W1XAR, 15.13 mc (chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.) July 2, Aug. 6; Sept. 3.
7:30 p. m., W1XAL, 6.04mc, W1XAR, 11.73mc (chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.) Sept. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on July 2, Aug. 6; Sept. 3.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 2, 16.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on July 9, 23; WMCA, Aug. 13, 27; Sept. 10, 24.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on July 2, Aug. 6; Sept. 3.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 2, 16; Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 2, 16; Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on July 2, Aug. 6; Sept. 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on July 2, 16; Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc; also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on July 2, 16, 30; Aug. 13, 27; Sept. 10, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 16; Aug. 20; Sept. 17.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally, whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

United States

California

Bellflower: Excelsior Union High School Auditorium 3 p. m., July 2.
Salinas: Woman's Civic Clubhouse, 3 p. m., July 2.

Women Voters' Convention

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National League of Women voters announced June 25 its 1940 biennial convention in New York City would be held April 29-May 3.

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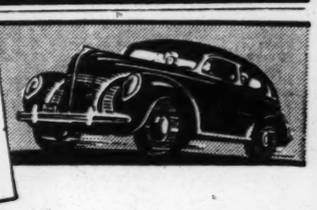
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The Home Forum

Light on London

I STAYED during the lovely French April weather at the country house of a Parisian who had never been to England. Making my farewells at the end of my holiday, I urged him to return the visit. Politeness made him pretend to accept the invitation; but I could see the half-smile of incredulity behind the protestations of gratitude. I determined to be quite rude, quite blunt. "Why, my dear sir," I demanded, "why are you so evasive? Have you had enough of my company?"

He was almost *fragrant* with remorse, like a sprig of crushed rosemary. He blushed, snatched off his spectacles (he was elderly and bald), wiped them with a Mediterranean blue handkerchief, opened and shut his mouth several times; and finally leaned forward, stroked the lapel of my coat with an ingratiating hand, and whispered stagily, in the most perfectly poised prose (for he is also a famous orator). It is impossible to convey the cadence, the roll of his words and of his eyes, the gesture that added so much, just so much, and then a little more, to his speech. But this is what he said: "Monsieur! Pardon me! A thousand pardons. But you must understand. It is not a matter of the *psychologie*. No! No! It is a matter of climate!" He repeated the word, so as to make it irresistible, a finality. "Climate!"

I remained obtuse. I hid behind the reputation which the English have with the French, for stupidity, naiveté. So he went on to explain. It was London: the skies of lead: the devastating fog, so brown and yellow; the eternal seeping rain. It was impossible. He had read all about these things. One could not cross La Manche. It was final.

* * *

Then I attacked. I grew petulant. I professed to be wounded. I pointed out that an Englishman's honor was at stake, that the laws of hospitality were being overthrown and that something very near an insult had been perpetrated. I refused even to think of weather. I made the issue a moral one, a national one. I hinted that the *Entente*, which had endured four years of war and twenty years of peace, was probably about to be broken. And we left it at that.

A month later I had a charming note from him, suggesting that he should experiment. It was to be a compromise. He would not stay for long, but would come for *le week-end*. He did not say whether he was bringing his gas mask.

So I met him one Friday evening at Victoria Station. Summer had set in suddenly a few days earlier; and in all the window-boxes in town tulips stood up like imitation tulips, just a little too ripe, and the leaves about them just a little too vivid a green. I spied my friend from the barrier and waved gaily. He responded, with an oily glint in his eye that might have been a touch of shamefacedness, if ever a Frenchman is capable of such a thing. His light overcoat hung over one shoulder, in the fashion of a Brigadier Gerard.

* * *

We emerged from the station and waited for the traffic opposite the little square which now holds the statue of Marshal Foch. I pointed out the statue, and waved my hand generally at the trees surrounding it. They were large plane trees, that species which is the pride of London. Great posters of yellow were plastered around their trunks, where the bark had split before the uprush of sap. Each branch was the core of a wide-spread fan of green; pale, under-water green through which the evening sunlight gleamed and wavered, tossing little pennies of shadow over the air, over the buses, over the faces of women and the new spring suits of men.

He said nothing. But I said a lot. I said that we would not go straight home to my rooms near the Law Courts. Instead, I called a taxi, put his suitcase in it, and told the driver to deliver the luggage and a message at my door, where he would be paid. Having ascertained that my guest had dined on the train, I suggested walking home. He agreed, and we set off up that most dismal of thoroughfares, Victoria Street, which not even Virginia Woolf could make charming for her Mrs. Dalloway.

But for once it *was* charming. The top of the Byzantine Cathedral of Westminster stood out against a blue sky. Every brick was defined, the faint trace of London soot adding a velvety softness, like the down on a lovely woman's lip. The hideous block of flats, where Sir Arthur Sullivan once lived, was draped in a queer festoon of shadows from the light that broke over its roof and struck the clock of the Army and Navy Stores and made it burn like a heliographic mirror. Further up, to our left, the fine new tower of the London Transport Offices stood up, a pillar of creamy stone, one half a shadowy blue, the other blazing westward.

And then, facing us, stood the western front of Westminster Abbey. I walked on, pretending not to see it. My guest looked at me, puzzled. He plucked me by the arm, held me back almost savagely. He looked up at the Abbey, and looked at me again. He frowned. "But—but—" he began. I nodded, and smiled with a hint of mischief. Then complete understanding flooded his face. Warmth, a quality of grandeur, a sheer plenitude of wonder and rapture swept over him. He stood still and, after gazing for some time in silence, he said aloud, and with emphasis: "C'est un spectacle superbe!" Every syllable was an act of worship, complete in itself, finished and irreducible.

This done, he removed his hat and wiped his bald head. I recognized the blue silk handkerchief. It brought back to mind our scene at parting. But I said nothing. Instead, I turned to the left into St. James's Park, where we were first accosted by the English bulbs. Great banks of them, in graded heights, stood under the plane trees; tulips like cupped hands; tulips like sacrificial fires; tulips like swans' breasts; so many colors, but all shaped alike in the shape of aspiration. And the sunlight shot across them at an evening angle; played through their warm petals, so that each bloom became a lantern of self-generated fire. The grass behind them, too, was made into magic. Newly mown, it had a Venetian gleam, of Renaissance velvet, over which light and leaf-shadow brushed like the ghost of a hand, *enjoying* it.

* * *

Then I led my guest to the bridge over the lake. There we stopped, gazing first from one balustrade, then from the other. Into the sunset we stared, taking as a single symphony of color the whole western sky and the world beneath it. One could hardly be distinguished from the other. Buckingham Palace behind, the island with its Japanese willows weeping into the lake in the foreground. And along the banks to right and left long beds of iris in flower.

Eastward, up the lake, a family of ducks in shot-silk coats paddled toward the upper island, behind which rose an absurd fairy-scape of domes, minarets and towers. Every visitor to London knows that scene, especially on a summer evening when the last light floods that chance grouping of buildings which are more unreal than the imaginings of Beckford when he wrote his *Vathek*. Yet those buildings are solid enough; the Foreign Office, Downing Street, the Horse Guards, and behind them Whitaker Wright's great fantasy, Whitehall Gardens, where Bernard Shaw now lives, and where the National Liberal Club slumbers in a setting like a distorted dream by Alma Tadema.

I could see that surprise, wonder, and remorse had exhausted my guest; so I led him carefully through the Horse Guards to Whitehall where we found another taxi, that took us out of the crowds, out of the open spaces of flowers and trees and fairy-land, in to the silent evening of the City, London City.

RICHARD CHURCH

Delphinium Above Stone Wall

Here is New England in a few square feet.
Here is the Yankee character stamped true—
This boundary wall, gray stone upon gray stone;
Delphinium above it, frailly blue.

Here is the stubborn rock in silence piled
To rugged, earth-held purposes, and here
Recurring tenderness sown to lift high
Its heaven-hued blossoms, so serenely clear!

HOPE GAUL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Katharinenstrasse 27, Halensee I.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
BUDAPEST: Esterhazy 17.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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EUROPEAN: Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

By Courtesy of International Business Machines Corporation, New York World's Fair, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GADAMES": *A Painting by Michele Cascella*

MICHELE CASCELLA was chosen to represent Libya in the Exhibition of Contemporary Art of Seventy-nine Countries, shown at the New York World's Fair in the Business Systems and Insurance Building.

Pictorial painting, such as we know it, had been forbidden by the Mohammedans and it was customary for Arabian artists to express themselves in terms of abstract patterns. But since 1911, through invitation of the State, a number of Italian artists have painted in Libya, where they have introduced the forms and themes of European art. Thus they interrupted a tradition which had existed for more than a dozen centuries.

Michele Cascella was born in Ortona a Mare, Italy. He had studied painting with his father and was authorized by the Italian Government to visit Libya in order to paint there. He is represented in a number of European museums. Twenty of his Italian landscapes are in the collection of the Princess of Piedmont.

Native Music of The Orinoco

WE WERE CAMPING on a rock. . . . The forest stopped murmuring in the wind and the water became a glassy sheet under the rising moon.

"A canoe is coming," said Ezekiel. From far down came the sound of paddles slapping against the sides of a dugout as men pulled them out of the water—vague and ghostly at first, but gaining in staccato crescendo. Hearing it, spell-bound by this rhythm that was so inseparably a part of the jungle night, I realized that the men of the Orinoco have a musical instrument of their own—their canoe.

I have heard the sound of Haitian drums roll from the hills to the ears of a nervous black traffic policeman in the streets of Port au Prince. . . . I have heard the wheezes of a foot-pumped parlor organ in Iceland, pushing out Lutheran hymns, made beautiful by the nostalgia of player and singers alike for the viking days of their nation's glory. Each sound had been exactly right for its setting. The slap of paddles against the sides of a dugout will remain with me always as the native music of the Orinoco. No song. No melody. Only the whispering night and the concerted beat of the paddlers. . . .

Working in perfect unison, they made continual variations on their theme. Their strokes grew faster and faster, building up to a furious pitch—then suddenly stopped. There was silence, and then one slow, deliberate beat on the side of the canoe. Another pause and another beat. Again and again, growing faster each time, till pauses and beats merged together into a steady hum that told of men bending their shoulders and backs in a perfect frenzy of speed—and then spread out again, slowed down to a steady, tireless tempo.

Those men had known where to find me, since they knew my speed of travel, and were acquainted with every possible camping-site. They were giving me a concert, passionately emotional against the backdrop of the whispering jungle. They piled up again to their furious speed, stopped, grew deliberate, picked up, slowed down, built up, little by little and in perfect unison, holding back a bit this time with a hint of syncopation, till they shot around the bend below us and sped their paddles to the fury of a climax. — From "Journey to Manaos," by EARL PARKER HANSON. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Mounting the Crest Of The Sierras

WE HAD NOW reached the base of Mount Brewer and were skirting its southern spurs in a wide, open corridor surrounded in all directions by lofty crags from two to four thousand feet high. . . .

After four hours of slow laborious work we made the base of the débris slope which rose about a thousand feet to a saddle pass in the western mountain wall, that range upon which Mount Brewer is so prominent a point. We were an hour in toiling up this slope over an uncertain footing that gave way at every step. At last, when at the top, we paused to take breath, laid off our packs, and sat down together at the summit of the ridge, and for a few moments not a word was spoken.

The Sierras are here two parallel summit ranges. We were upon the crest of the western ridge, and looked down into a gulf five thousand feet deep, sinking from our feet in abrupt cliffs of two thousand feet, whose base plunged into a broad snow field lying steep and smooth for a great distance.

Vague blue haze obscured the lost depths, hiding details, giving a bottomless distance out of which, like the breath of wind, floated up a faint tremble.

Rising on the other side, cliff above cliff, precipice piled upon precipice, rock over rock, up against sky, towered the most gigantic mountain wall in America, culminating in a noble pile of Gothic-finished granite and enamel-like snow. How grand and inviting looked its white form, its untrodden, unknown crest, so high and pure in the clear strong blue!—From "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada," by CLARENCE KING. (New York: Norton.)

Obedience to the First Commandment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME PEOPLE BELIEVE that one's fate is predetermined, and that it can be ascertained in advance by consulting certain phenomena, such as the configuration of the stars at one's birth, the lines on one's hands, the shape of one's head, and many other such devices. There are people who give credence to these beliefs and then wonder why their lives are not happier or more harmonious.

Christian Science takes issue with all such superstitions and uncovers their falsity. It does so on the basis that God, divine Mind, is the only cause and creator. It starts from this premise and, through logical and scientific reasoning, establishes the perfection of man. The perfection of God and man is the very cornerstone of individual right thinking. Students of Christian Science learn to apply this rule without ceasing in their everyday life. Brushing aside the consideration of any extraneous circumstance, they hold to the true nature of God and man. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 259 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

This concept of man, perfect even as God is perfect, is in strict accordance with the Scriptures. It conforms to the account of the true creation, contained in the first chapter of Genesis, where we read that "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him," and where it is further stated that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

This teaching of "perfect God and perfect man" precludes all superstitious belief in any other power. In it there is room for neither chance nor uncertainty. It reveals the fallacy of such beliefs, thereby freeing the individual from reliance on their prognostications, whether they claim to be good or bad.

Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 86), "Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees." Hence, an individual may experience the effects of belief in the false predictions of mortal mind, unless he is instructed in the truth of being and consciously adheres to the divine standard of "perfect God and perfect man." Such adherence engenders a spiritually scientific outlook on life. One who understands and practices this teaching is not disturbed by so-called supernatural phenomena.

There is no effect without a cause, and God is the only cause. It was ignorance of this which led people to believe in the works of the wizards, necromancers, soothsayers, and sorcerers of whom we read in the Bible, especially in the Old Testament. Their work, based as it was on the evidence of the senses, came to naught when confronted with an understanding of the omnipotence of God. Belief in such falsities breaks the First Commandment, whereas the understanding of "perfect God and perfect man" enables one to live in obedience to this commandment.

Jesus had a more spiritual outlook on life than anyone else has ever had. His concept of God and man was based on divine reality. His work of healing the sick and casting out error was the natural result of his applied understanding of reality, his adherence to the standard of "perfect God and perfect man." He saw man as God had made him—perfect, harmonious, complete, eternally expressing the qualities of his Maker. Mrs. Eddy emphasizes this in her oft-quoted passage on page 476 of Science and Health: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

If we follow Jesus' example, and look upon our neighbor in the right light, that is, seeing "in Science the perfect man," we shall do the works which Jesus did. Superstition, or belief in any cause other than God, good, will then be found powerless to make us give credence to any material predictions.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

געהאָרזאמקייט צו דעם ערשטען געבאָט

אן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען בעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועלכע קריסטען סיענס

איינער מענשען גלויבען. אז איינעמס שיקזאל איז פֿאַרויס בעשטימט. און אז מען קען עס וויסען איידער עס פאסירט. וועז מען זאָל זיך בעראַטען מיט געוויסע ערשיינונגען. אזעלכע ווי דער אויסזעהען פון די שטערען אוז פֿלאַנעטען איין דעם אַנדערן פון דעם מענ־ שענס געבורט. די ליניעס אויף אויבעמס הענט. די געשטאלט פון אויבעמס קאָפּ. אוז נאָך פּילע אַנדערע איינצעלע. עס זיינען דאָ מענשען וועלכע גיבען זיך אָפּ צו דיזע גלויבען אוז נאכער וואונדערען זיי זיך וואהרום זיי־ערע לעבענס זיינען נים גליקליכער אָדער מעהר האַרמאָניש.

קריסטען סיענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט) איז נישט אלע א זעלכע אבערגלויבען אוז דעקט אָפּ זייער פאלשקייט. זי מאכט בעוואוסט זייער פאלשקייט וועז זי וויזט אָן אז נאָר דאָס געשיכט. עמיטה. איז די אויבערזיג אורזאכע אוז דער אויבערזיגער בעשעפער קריסטענס סיענס פאנגט אָן מיט דיזען פרינציפּ אוז. דורך לאָגישע אוז וויסענשאפטליכע בעווייזען. בעפעסטיגט זי די פאלקאָמענהיים פון דעם מענשען. די פאלקאָמענהיים פון נאָט אוז מענשען איז דער וועזענטליכער וועזענטל־שטיין פון יעדען ריכטיגען אוי־ דיוידועלען גערואנ. שטודענטען רונ קריסטענס סיי־ ענס לערענען זיך אויס וויי אזוי אנצוואונדען דיזע רעגעל אָהן אויפהער אין זייער אל־טעגליכען לעבען. זיי דערקלעזען נים אז זיי־ערע גדאנקען זאָלען וועהרען בעאיינפלוסט פון די בייזע אוז אוסערליכע אום־ שטענדע, וויזל זיי זאלטען זיך פעסט צו דער וואהרער איינזיכט פון נאָט אוז מענשען. מערי בייקער עדדי. די עגזעקעריז אוז גרינדערין פון קריסטענס סיענס. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. 259 שרייבט אויפן זיוט פון קריסטענס זייענס פֿאַר־ אוז גענומע מיט א שריכטל צו די הייליגע שריפטען." דער קריסטליכיער פערשאנד פון וויסענשאפטליכען עקזיסטענץ אוז פון געזליכען הויליגן שליסל איין אלס באזוים פון דעם גדאנק אוז פון דער דעמאָ־ כראציאן א פאלקאָמענעם פרינציפּ אוז א פאלקאָמענע אידעע—א פאלקאָמענעם נאָט אוז א פאלקאָמענעם מענשען."

דיזער בעגריף פון מענשען, וועלכער איז פאלקאָמען גלויב וויי נאָט זייז פאלקאָמען. איז אין געוויסער אויסזיכט מים די הויליגע שריפטען. אוז אפטם זיך צו צו דער ערשטלוגג פון דער וואהרער שפּונג, וואס וועדם פארגעשטעלט אין דעם ערשטען מאָזעזל פון דעם סאר בראשית. וואו מיר לעזען אז נאָט האט בעשאפען דעם מענש אוז זיין בילד. אין דעם בילד פון נאָט האט ער אים בעשאפען." אוז וואו מיר לעזען וויישער אז נאָט האט גזעהען אלעס וואס ער האט גמאכט. אוז עס איז גוט."

דיזע לעהרע פון א פאלקאָמענעם נאָט אוז א פאל־ קאָמענעם מענשען" שלוסם אויס אלע אבערגלויבישע גלויבען אין וועלכע נים איז אנדערע מאכט. אין דיזער

Mellow Fields

One seldom uses this old dirt road,
But the fox and the rabbit,
And I sometimes, when summer comes.
The wide fields on either side are a sanctuary
For the timothy and hawkweed. They have not felt
The mower's scythe since the last inhabitant
Of the hill farm moved out ten years ago.
The bobolink's song undulates in the June wind,
And meadowlark calls are plaintive accompaniments
To high meadow songs. Buttercups fringe the wetter
Places, and form a border of gold around the hardhack,
The swampland steeples, under which the redwing
Builds. Everything stirs; even the fleabane swims
In the heat waves shimmering over the mellow fields.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

Hand-High to a Poet

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was a lovely poet to walk with, so kind, so gentle, so genial! As our nearest neighbor across the lush green cattle-pasture that flanked our back-yard fence, his towering elms, his yellow house, his famous rose-gardens, loomed always before us like the old Frenchman's dream of "Carcassonne," yet most happily, in our young case, a dream that could frequently be realized.

Even to-day in New Hampshire's tardier and infinitely more wilful, yet transcendently beautiful springtime, I cannot think of Lowell's poem about "And what is so rare as a day in June" without a quick little jump of the heart to remember that perhaps I, too, in my own small way, may have shared in at least Lowell's memoried rapture of that very day, may have seen what Lowell saw once, may have felt what Lowell felt once, as hand in hand with him, evening after evening through the sweet June twilights, we strolled his rose-bordered paths, while high above our heads, bumbling like bees and doubtless just as indistinguishable, our father's voice and Mr. Lowell's voice boomed sonorously over us.

That the two men talked frequently thus of many interesting and significant things is only reasonable to suppose. But that I remember none of these, causes me at the moment no regret. Just to have once been nose-high to a rose, and hand-high to a poet seems memory enough to me of *that*!—From "Being Little in Cambridge," by ELEANOR HALLOWELL ABBOTT. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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דער וואס וואלט וועלען בעסטעז אינפארמאציאן וועגען קריסטען סיענס לייענען לימטראטור. וואס וועדם ארויסגע־ געבען איז דער אידישער שפראך. זאל שרייבען אוז מא־ כען זיין מערכאנ בעקאנט צו דער קריסטען סיענס פאבלישונג כאמייני. באסטאן, מאסטאטשוועטס, י.ס.א.

(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S A.)

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1939

Pittsfield Gold Mine In a Dump

Steel balls pound out scrap metal believed worth $100,000 or more for G. E.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

In Pittsfield, Mass., the General Electric Company has found a "gold mine" in the scrapyard behind its plant. It is reclaiming a dump, and salvage operations are expected to retrieve metals from the junk piles worth more than $100,000. The metals—copper, tin, and lead—have not been dropped into the scapyard carelessly. They represent an accumulation of more than 30 years. Nor is the saving of metal the only feature of the operation. Other refuse is being used to fill a swamp nearby. The scrap is conveyed into a revolving ball mill, where the pounding of steel balls in water starts the separation of metals from other materials. This is done twice with screen sifting in between.

Mother Earth is putting on weight at the rate of about 24 pounds an hour. This is the estimate of Dr. Fletcher Watson and Dr. Jesse L. Greenstein of Harvard Observatory who explain that this is an estimate of the amount of dust drifting down upon the earth from meteors that streak into our atmosphere and explode or burn up before traveling very far down.

The joys that come from making mineralogy a hobby, knowing the minerals that may be in the otherwise drab rocks at our feet, knowing the story that a grain of sand could tell if it would, are explained by Eunice Robinson of the New England Museum of Natural History in an article written for The New England Naturalist. With the natural sciences becoming more popular every day for leisure-time activity, mineral collecting has come in for its share. Armed with a geology hammer, a cold chisel, note book, and hand lens, advocates of the sport report excellent finds within a few hours of Boston. Blueberry Mountain Quarry in Winchester is a favorite collecting ground. There, nearly 40 varieties of minerals have been found, including Babingtonite, known from only a few localities in the world. Also several radioactive minerals such as thorite and orangite can be located here. West Roxbury has yielded pink calcite, asbestos, and pyrite within the last year.

Few resorts can offer pleasanter vistas of shady lawns with smooth paths for bicycling, a cool lake for canoeing and swimming, and excellent facilities for tennis and other games, than can the campus of Wellesley College. And there are very few opportunities to meet in discussion with experts in world affairs that can compare with those at the New England Institute of International Relations, which opens a 10-day session there tomorrow. With the cost of resident membership in the Institute comparatively small, a full enrollment of 150 seems practically assured when registration opens at noon tomorrow.

Throwing cold water on a movie set may dampen the ardor of actors, but it's dust in space that spoils a show so far as astronomers are concerned. Commenting informally on the particles that populate so-called "empty-space" Dr. Joel Stebbins of Washburn Observatory says that if space were really empty the Milky Way would be twice as bright as it is tonight. Allowing for the absorption of light by dust in space, the diameter of our galaxy instead of being 200,000 light years as previously inferred is probably closer to 100,000.

A diploma which should have been handed to a girl 60 years ago was recently received by her at an academy now exclusively devoted to boys. The school was the Governor Dummer Academy, established in 1763 at Byfield, Mass., and the girl was Miss Carrie Dummer of Rowley. The diploma had been held ever since circumstances made it impossible for her to attend the commencement exercises in 1879. She is a descendant of the founder of the school.

A nut, according to botanical definition, is any 'indehiscent, polycarpellary one-seeded fruit with a woody pericarp, developing from a syncarpous ovary." Arthur D. Little, Inc., points out in its latest bulletin that this would cut out a lot of "hard-shelled kernels today found easy to nibble and having a pleasant oily flavor." Nobody, says the report, wants to exclude coconuts, Brazil nuts, almonds, cashews, pistachio nuts, pili nuts, paradise nuts, pine nuts, pumpkin seeds, sunflower seeds, or the versatile peanut. Peanuts, for example, are a $200,000,000 business in the United States. Cashews are relatives of the poison ivy and Japanese lacquer plants, but "French-fried" they are notable for tenderness and sweetness. Even the almond is no nut. It's really a soft-shelled peachstone with a pleasing kernel. Have you heard of the babassu nut, cohune nut, tucum nut, ouricury nut, and murumuru nut? These are new arrivals, slowly gaining favor, from South America.

Youth Plows Ahead to a Real Start on NYA Methuen Farm

By a Staff Photographer

Feeding Baby Chicks

Francis Burns and Joseph Gagnon feeding some 525 chicks at the NYA farm.

Mealtime at NYA Farm at Methuen, Mass., Is Eagerly Awaited

Two Boys and a Horse

Edward Johnson guides Bill, the horse, while Raymond Jaworski operates the cultivator. The boys are learning all branches of farming.

Referendum Drive On Civil Service Setup Under Way

Voters at the 1940 State election will have before them the question of repealing the recently adopted law reorganizing the State Division of Civil Service, if petitioners for a referendum on the subject succeed in obtaining the signatures of 10,000 registered voters.

The drive for the referendum started last Friday when preliminary papers were filed by a group headed by Miss Marian Nichols, secretary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Committee. The necessary signatures must be obtained within 60 days.

The legislation in question ousted from office Thomas H. Green, the State Commissioner of Civil Service, and his two Associate Commissioners. The division was placed in the hands of a five-member commission which is to appoint a director to be executive head of the division.

Miss Nichols, in urging the repeal referendum, stated:

"Under another administration the law could be used as a machine for a simplified spoils system. A dictator-director appointed by the order of a new Governor could carry on in exaggerated form all the past abuses, since in the director's hands rests every affirmative act and decision in the administration of the civil service law. The Civil Service Commission should have more rather than less authority.

"With no knowledge of the intricacies of the civil service law, the framers of the reorganization act have, through ignorance and loose wording, imperiled the civil service status of large groups of State and city employees."

Wareham Bridge Closed to Public

The Vulcan Construction Company of Boston today notified the State Department of Public Works that it has barricaded Dummy Bridge in Wareham against use by the public.

This action was reported in a letter to the Department stating that as the construction company was responsible while repairs were being made the bridge would be kept closed. It was open to pedestrian traffic a few days ago and was expected to be open to automobile traffic in time for the July 4 week end.

On Commissioner William F. Callahan referring the matter to the Attorney General to determine the Department's power to compel the opening of the bridge, State House observers interpreted the Company's action as retaliation for the Governor's refusal recently to approve certain payments for flood reconstruction projects.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

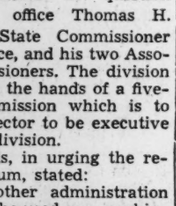
Boston and Vicinity: Diminishing cloudiness late this afternoon, becoming fair tonight and Tuesday; continued moderately cool; gentle to moderate northeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; slightly warmer in north portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period June 26 to July 1, 1939, Inclusive: North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers middle and again at the end of the week. Cool over north portion, and moderate temperature over south portion first half, and warmer latter half.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	62	Minneapolis	66	86
Bermuda	72	82	New Orleans	78	94
Chicago	72	90	New York	64	74
Denver	54	86	Norfolk	74	88
Helena	42	64	Philadelphia	70	80
Kansas City	74	88	St. Louis	72	84
Los Angeles	60	74	San Francisco	52	64
Miami	78	90	Washington	70	84

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 26.
B—Maximum, June 25.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:02 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Tuesday, 8:36 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m.

Open Road for Youth Starts From an Old Dead End Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

METHUEN, Mass.—Once it was the Methuen poor farm. Now its verdant acres and reclaimed building provide a place where 40 youths are learning how to till the soil, to milk a cow, to tend pigs, even how to butcher meat, to cook, and to bake.

Once it was the refuge for those who had apparently lost a battle. Now it is embodies an opportunity for young men to prepare themselves, to learn skills, to meet and conquer at least some of the perplexing problems which have made poor farms necessary.

The Federal Government built Methuen a new poor farm, a fine, stout-looking red brick building, right across the street from the old one. So the National Youth Administration has taken over the former quarters as its latest youth work project.

Transformation

The house itself is old, part of it dating back to the early 1800's. But what might have been a depressing atmosphere has been transformed by new paint, by alterations, by a number of paintings from the brushes of Federal artists, and by the shouts of young men who work hard and who are invariably hungry.

For these boys do work hard, one is assured. They bounce—with varying degrees of alacrity—from their double-decker cots onto bare wood floors at 6:15 in the morning. Breakfast is at 7, after which they work at appointed tasks from 8 until 12. At 12 there is a stampede for lunch. Work is resumed from 1 to 3:30, when they are free for games or a swim at a near-by lake until supper. at 5. The boys are free again in the evening—Methuen and a movie are accessible by bus—but must be in the dormitory at 10:30.

Speaking of recreation, the center is more than a little proud of its softball team, which, with the help of Everett High's former All-Scholastic halfback, Albert Ramboli, looks pretty strong to walk away with the Town League. The team is strong on enthusiasm and ability, but rather low right now on uniforms.

A Turn About

The work program is arranged so that each boy gets a turn at every kind of work. A visit to the 100-acre Methuen establishment reveals at a glance the prospect of young men learning to become young artisans and farmers.

Here, for instance, in the chicken house, Francis Burns and Joseph Gagnon are serving a tasty meal of grain and water to their 525 week-old chicks. In the barn next door Edward Johnson and Raymond Jaworski are engaged in harnessing up the farm horse, Bill, who seems to get a kick out of the youthful attention he has been receiving since the NYA took over a few weeks ago. Soon a cow and some pigs will join the menage.

In a field across the street, Louis Masson, beaming from ear to ear, bumps along on the saddle of a spandy new tractor, which he handles with a considerable degree of proficiency notwithstanding only a week's practice.

The farm work is done under the watchful eye of John Kachadorian, who was graduated from Massachusetts State College at 18, and who has already served in the Government's Soil Conservation Department.

Drawn by the odors of cooking, the visitor wanders into the kitchen where he finds Chef William Weigel introducing several young men into the mysteries of butchering. Before them is an impressive-looking chart. One almost expects Mr. Weigel to begin the lesson by singing "Ist das nicht einer Schweine braten?" with the proper reply from his chorus. But he doesn't. Near by, Mrs. Weigel—whom the Government claims as the only woman pastry cook employed at any of its camps throughout the country—is giving a practical demonstration in the art of making pie crusts to a group of potential pastry bakers.

Open Road

Downstairs in the cellar Director Lawrence A. Hill, former overseer at the Lawrence Pacific Mills, is overseeing the construction of shower baths.

And so it goes, as Frank Connolly, staff worker, explains:

"These boys—many of whom have not attended high school—have come here with the understanding that they will do heavy work, in return for which they will at the same time receive related training in various projects which we conduct. The prime motive that most of the boys have in coming here is that they wish to learn some sort of trade, whether it is poultry raising, carpenter work, market gardening, blacksmith work, landscaping, or baking."

And that, in brief, is the story of the NYA farm at Methuen—once a dead-end street, now a gateway to the open road of usefulness.

Trade Board Plans Long 'Fourth' Holiday

Department and specialty stores generally, in the membership of the Retail Trade Board, will be open all day next Saturday and will close all day Monday July 3, so employees will have the benefit of a three-day week-end—Sunday to Tuesday inclusive. The remainder of the Saturdays in July and August, the stores will be closed all day.

R. I. Relief Moves May Demand Special Session

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26 (AP)—An error on the part of the State Legislature may require a special session in order that towns and cities of the state may borrow and spend money for relief.

The situation developed when it was discovered that the Legislature failed to extend the emergency period governing the raising and spending of relief funds. The period expires June 30.

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and Attorney General Louis V. Jackvon have taken the position that relief expenditures can proceed after June 30 and that the Legislature can validate all relief outlay when it meets next January.

This opinion, however, has been challenged by City Treasurer Walter F. Fitzpatrick of Providence and municipal officials elsewhere, who insist that only a special session will straighten out the difficulty.

Both the Governor and Attorney General have said that if it develops that there is no other way out a special session may be called.

Holyoke Concern Faces Wage Law

Federal justice moved swiftly today as an indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury against Sussex Hats, Inc., of Holyoke, Mass., and its President, William Wolf, promptly disposed of charges of violation of the Wages and Hours Law.

Witnesses were summoned this morning, the Grand Jury returned the indictment by noon, and the Company was arraigned this afternoon.

Plea of guilty was entered, and Judge Hugh D. McLellan imposed a fine of $1,000 on the corporation and $500 on President Wolf.

The charge was failure to keep records of the working hours of 200 employees. There was no charge of failure to pay the minimum wage as in the cases of six other companies recently before the court.

China Awakening To Pioneer Era, Editor Declares

Japanese occupation of the coastal cities and rail centers of China has given new activity, new people, new opportunity to unoccupied Western China, and will result, in time, in a pioneering development of the West on the order of the building of the American West in the last century, Dr. Chang-Lok Chen, counselor of the Chinese Embassy in Washington, stated here today.

A former Chinese newspaper editor, who obtained his doctor of science degree at Yale, Dr. Chen came to Boston to make two addresses at the Chinese Student Christian Conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and to speak before the Chinese Relief Association in downtown Boston. His second address at the student conference is scheduled for tonight.

Dr. Chen was extremely hopeful of the agricultural and cultural development of Western China. In an interview at the Hotel Statler, he passed off the present Japanese military successes as temporary, and saw in the enforced changes in China not a cause for discouragement, but a challenge to the youth of the country to develop previously neglected parts of their vast territory.

"As the Chinese move west, they find lands that are equally rich as those they have left," he declared.

"All the great men of China, the philosophers, scientists, and others, have fled to the west. There they have found abundant opportunities in aiding the thousands of refugees, putting them to profitable employment, developing means of sanitation, experimenting with agriculture to find profitable ways to utilize the land, and so on.

"In this work, there is a lot for the young blood to do.

"United as never before by their opposition to the Japanese, they are confident that the power of replenishment of the Japanese Army is reaching its limit, that the morale of Japanese soldiers kept so long on foreign soil is breaking down, that Japanese difficulties with Russia and England are increasing, and that ultimately, Chinese attacks on Japanese troop trains and outposts will drive the invaders from their country."

Moving 1,000 Projectiles

Surplus ammunition, accumulated at Fort Standish, Lovell's Island, Boston Harbor, is being loaded today aboard the motor barge Solarina to be shipped tonight or tomorrow to the arsenal at Raritan, N. J. Army officials explained there is no significance in the shipment, being merely a "balancing" of the stocks of ammunition. This lot consists of nearly 1,000 ten-inch loaded projectiles, weighing 600 pounds each.

Governor Moves to Stop Expenditure Over Budget

State department heads have been spending money at such a rapid rate during the past six months that unless drastic economies are made during the next six months expenditures will exceed those authorized in the budget, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall disclosed today.

The Governor explained that the department heads have been spending at the rate of one-twelfth of the previous year's budget per month, a rate which exceeds that under the budget signed by the Governor last Friday.

Survey Ordered

Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, revealed this situation to the Governor, and the Chief Executive immediately ordered Mr. Moynihan to make a survey of all the departments and to take up with the department heads the problem of reducing the expenditure rate during the remainder of the year.

Governor Saltonstall stated the situation constitutes the "biggest problem" facing the administration today.

Savings on Inventories

Meanwhile, the Governor revealed that during the first five months of this year, $384,000 has been saved in connection with the purchasing of supplies for State departments. He added that this has been done by cutting the inventories down to a more proper level.

Furthermore, the Governor stated, Mr. Moynihan and an expert from the First National Stores are busy installing a system of minimum and maximum inventories for the various departments.

The $384,000 savings is not included in the $2,370,000 economy program submitted by the Governor to the Legislature last Friday, when he vetoed 54 items in the budget and called for reduction in two others, the Chief Executive revealed.

Short-Cut Voting

The House of Representatives will delay action until tomorrow on the 54 gubernatorial vetoed items. Meanwhile, House Republicans and Democrats agreed to a parliamentary short cut which will eliminate approximately 16 hours of actual roll-call voting on the vetoed items.

Under a plan proposed by Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, the items on which debate will occur will be passed. Then each of these items will be debated one by one. Instead of a roll call being held on each item, one roll call will be staged, including all the items. A Representative, when his name is called, will stand and announce approval and disapproval of the various items. It is estimated that the new plan will consume less than two hours actual voting, whereas roll call on each item would necessitate 18 hours' voting.

U. S. Foreign Policy Is Chief Theme of Wellesley Institute

Constantly widening horizons of public interest are reflected in the increasing attendance each year at the New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College, which opens for the eighth year tomorrow with "What Foreign Policy for America?" as its general theme.

Announcement of evening lectures, open to the public, on each of the 10 days of the Institute except July 1, has already aroused so much interest that Alumnae Hall is expected to be well filled for most of them.

First Lecture

The first of these public lectures will be given tomorrow night at 8:15 by George H. Blakeslee, Professor of International Relations at Clark University and a member of the Lytton Commission sent to Manchuria in 1932. His subject will be: "Must China Bow to Japanese Domination?"

On Wednesday night Eugene Staley, Associate Professor of International Economic Relations at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, will speak on the subject: "Is a World Economic Conference the Way?"

"The Pacifist Answer to Aggression" will be the Rev. Albert D. Belden's subject on Thursday. Mr. Belden is an English clergyman who has served as Vice-Chairman of the British Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Josef Hanc, formerly Consul-General for Czechoslovakia in New York City, will lecture on Friday on "Is Europe Doomed?"

Second Week

In a joint meeting on Sunday evening, with the Episcopal Conference on Church Work which will also be in session in other buildings of the Wellesley campus, the Rev. Henry C. Cooper, an English Baptist clergyman who is a member of the Field Staff of the Hebrew-Christian Alliance, will speak on "The Refugees—a Problem and an Opportunity."

During the second week of the Institute the highlight of the evening lecture schedule will be a "Town Hall Symposium" on Wednesday at which "United States Foreign Policy—Co-operation or Neutrality" will be discussed by Norman Thomas, Socialist leader; Major George Fielding Eliot, military authority and author; Hans Kohn, Professor of Modern European History at Smith College; and R. H. Markham, staff correspondent in Southeastern Europe for The Christian Science Monitor.

On Monday, July 3, Mr. Thomas will lecture on "Must America Share in Europe's Disasters?", on Tuesday, July 4, Mr. Markham will speak on "America's Part in Stopping Aggression," and on Thursday, July 6, Max Habicht, former assistant to the Legal Adviser of the League of Nations, will discuss Clarence K. Streit's proposal for a World Federal Union of Democracies.

Rufus Jones, Quaker leader and chairman of the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia, who last year went to Germany on a Quaker mission to arrange for aid to refugees, will speak at a special meeting for members of the Institute, at 4:45 p. m. on July 3. He will outline the work of the Service Committee, which maintains centers in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and Geneva and administers relief and refugee work in Spain, Germany and China.

Morning Courses

Morning lecture courses will be given by several of the evening lecturers and by William A. Orton, Professor of Economics at Smith College; Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee; Leyton Richards, leading British pacifist; Robert Ulich, Professor of Education in Harvard's Graduate School of Education; and Dr. Enrique de Lozada, formerly in Bolivian diplomatic service.

Afternoons will be devoted to informal discussion groups—many of them meeting on the shady lawns of the Wellesley campus.

Connolly Ouster Proceedings

Collections from employees in the offices of John Patrick Connolly, Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court, were "voluntary contributions to a good will fund," Justices of the State Supreme Court were told today.

The Connolly case came up today on a hearing on the Boston Bar Association's request for a temporary injunction to prevent Clerk Connolly from discharging any of his employees, except for cause, until trial on the petition of the Bar Association to remove Mr. Connolly from office on grounds of conspiracy to extort money from his employees in order to build a campaign fund of $20,000 to $22,000 for his re-election in 1940.

Employees Reassured

The temporary injunction was not ruled on because Mr. Connolly's counsel, Bernard J. Killion, made a formal agreement that no employee would be threatened or would be discharged except for cause.

It was Attorney Killion who described the collections to the Court. He said the charge of conspiracy to extort would be denied and that the "collections were a picayune matter, being voluntary contributions to a goodwill fund."

The court took under advisement the question of a date for trial in the ouster proceedings but gave the attorneys two weeks in which to prepare their papers.

Bar Association Stand

Attorney Arthur J. Santry, counsel for the Bar Association, made a summary of the Association's petition. He contended the collections from employees had been made, that Connolly had appointed incompetent men to his office and also caused employees to work overtime "fixing" traffic cases in other courts.

He said: "In the opinion of the Bar Association the respondent is entirely unfit to remain in office and the public good demands his removal."

Mr. Killion said any inference that a speech made by Mr. Connolly to his employees was a threat was unwarranted. He said this speech had been written and would be produced in court.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
"Yokel Boy," by Lew Brown, featuring Jack Pearl, Buddy Ebsen, Judy Canova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.

Copley—
"The Trial of Dr. Beck," by Hughes Allison. Presented by the WPA Federal Theater. 8:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Union Pacific," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "My Wife's Relatives," with the Higgins Family. 4:21, 7:45.

Normandie—
"Burn 'Em Up O'Connor," with D. O'Keefe. Also "Topper Takes a Trip," featuring Constance Bennett and Roland Young.

Uptown—
"The Gracie Allen Murder Case," featuring Gracie Allen. 2:35, 5:40, 8:50. Also "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," with Edward Robinson. 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:05.

Trans-Lux—
"Cavalcade," with Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard. 10 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Newsreel Digest," 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

Repertory—
"They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield. Also "Saint In New York," with Kay Sutton. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Double Wedding," with Myrna Loy. Also "Secrets of an Actress," with Kay Francis.

Coolidge Corner—
"Peg of Old Drury," featuring Anna Neagle and Cedric Hardwicke. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix and Gail Patrick. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Tremont—
"Idiot's Delight," featuring Clark Gable and Norma Shearer. Also "Big City," with Spencer Tracy and Luise Rainer. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"The Mikado," with Kenny Baker and stars and chorus from the D'Oyly Carte Company, including Jean Colin and Martyn Green. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "For Love of Money," June Lang and Robert Kent. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"Prison Without Bars," featuring Corinne Luchaire. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 8:50, 9:40. Also "Some Like It Hot." Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Three Waltzes," starring Yvonne Printemps and Pierre Fresnay. 1:10, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30. Also "New England Yesterday and Today." 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

University—
Don Ameche in "The Story of Alexander Graham Bell." 3, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Sergeant Madden," with Wallace Beery. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
"Captain Fury," featuring Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:25, 10:20. State: 1:15, 4:10, 7:10, 10:05. Also "6,000 Enemies," with Walter Pidgeon and Rita Johnson. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:15. State: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Kid From Kokomo," featuring Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris, Joan Blondell and May Robson. Fenway: 1, 3:56, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "The Streets of New York," with Jackie Cooper. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO Boston—
"Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Secret Service of the Air," with Ronald Reagan. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple in "Susannah of the Mounties." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan in Reno," with Sidney Tole. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Temple of Tunis," "Donald's Lucky Day," "Tax Troubles," Floyd Gibbons' Thrill Story, "The Haunted House," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Arthur Fiedler, conductor
Procession from "The Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Largo from the "New World" Symphony ..... Dvořák
Plantation Festival ..... Wm. A. Rhodes
(First performance)
Soprano Solo: "My Man's Gone Now," from "Porgy and Bess" ..... Gershwin
Helena Mayle
"Pantomime" ..... Clarence Cameron White
(First performance)
Introduction to Act III "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
"Africa," Fantasy for Piano and Orchestra ..... Saint-Saëns
Soloist: Bruce Wendell
"Pop Goes the Weasel" ..... Caillier
The Toy Trumpet ..... Scott
Parandole from "L'Arlesienne" ..... Bizet

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on French Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Hartford's Rose Festival Brings Song and Symphony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 26—Hartford's first Rose Festival begins today. Actually roses were in bloom last week in Elizabeth Park, America's oldest and largest municipal rose garden. More than 15,000 persons came to see them Sunday, June 18. Since then new and different blooms have come out and now, the roses are at their best. The week will be celebrated with song and symphony and dancing, all in homage to the rose.

Annually more than 250,000 people visit the rose garden. They come from near and far; license plates from Kansas, Florida, Wyoming, Maine and California have already been noted. They come early—one party had a picnic breakfast in the grove—and late, and many of them come again and again. They come with pencil and paper, to note carefully some variety which would be a fine addition to a home garden.

Nearly 600 varieties of roses will be on display this week, according to Park Superintendent George H. Hollister. Among the 1939 debutantes is "Radio," a yellow rose with streaks or spots of carmine.

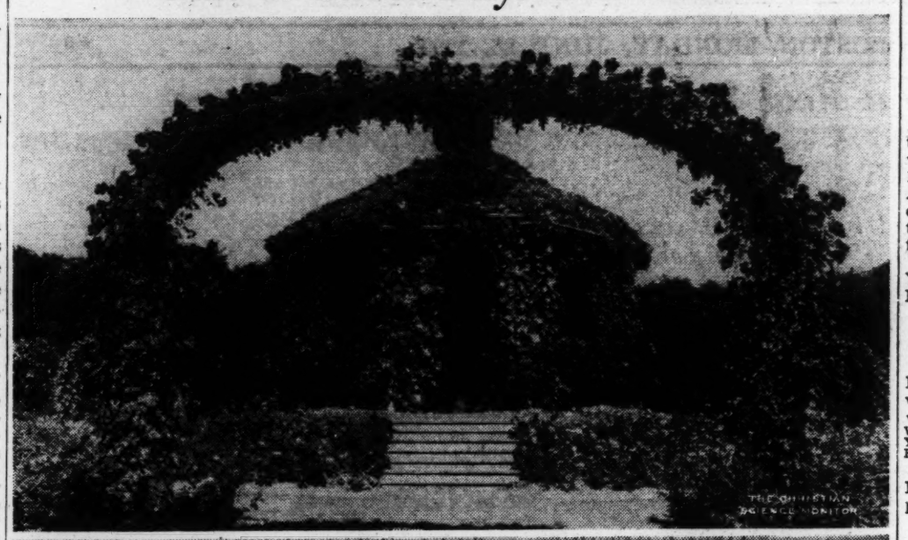
The roses are at Elizabeth Park, but the evening events of the festival will be at downtown Bushnell Park, where the music shell will serve as a background for music and pageantry. There will be a symphony concert under the auspices of the Symphony Society of Connecticut, a concert by the WPA Symphonic Band, and a Pageant of Roses.

Tonight will come an elaboration of Mrs. Morris Silverman's pageant, "My Country 'Tis," which has been given under the auspices of a score of church groups here and elsewhere in the state. The pageant was the first presentation in the Temple of Religion at the New York World's Fair.

Written by the wife of a Hartford rabbi, the pageant presents, with appropriate music and costumes, mothers from various foreign countries whose children have made and are making America. Each mother tells what her contribution is. Members of the cast representing each nationality or racial group will be Hartford residents who are themselves immigrants or descendants of immigrants.

At the Pageant of Roses, the fourth night of the festival, the rose queen, Miss Edith Durston, a sophomore at Hartford Public High School and a member of the WPA-Recreation Division of the Park Department, will be crowned. The queen will be attended by eight young ladies. More than 150 members of the WPA-Recreation Division dramatics classes will take part in the pageant. Costumes have been planned in floral colors, with the rose predominating.

'Full of Sweet Days and Roses'



Rose Festival Factors

Above—An arch of roses topping a rose bower in Elizabeth Park, Hartford, Conn., one of the features of Hartford's Rose Festival. Below—The Hartford group which will present the pageant of the building of America, "My Country 'Tis."

Judge Frees 3 in Fraud Case

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 26 (AP)—Judge Ernest A. Inglis exonerated three men of participation in a million dollar municipal fraud case, but refused to free 19 others, among them Mayor Frank Hayes of Waterbury, on the ground that it was "possible for the jury to find with reason" that they conspired to cheat and defraud that city.

The door to freedom was opened to William Murray, Teaneck, N. J., accountant; Michael F. Slavin, Waterbury Democratic Deputy Registrar of Voters; and Ralph Coppeto, a lawyer, by a five-page decision in which the Superior Court jurist granted their motions dismissing the charge.

Mayor Hayes, who until last January also served as Connecticut's Lieutenant Governor, and 18 others filed similar motions after the prosecution rested its case in the trial, which has been in progress at Waterbury since last November. These, the Judge denied.

The decision was made public by the Judge at his Middletown home.

Special Prosecutor Hugh M. Alcorn received the news with the remark, "that's fine," and said he would not appeal the decision freeing Mr. Slavin, Mr. Murray and Mr. Coppeto. Previously, the Judge told newspapermen that barring such an appeal, the trio would be formally discharged when the trial is resumed on Tuesday.

CALLING CARDS of Friendship

No need to leave old friendships far behind you — even though you've moved miles away. You have with you those "calling cards of friendship,"—the telephone numbers of old friends. Keep in touch by telephone.

Out-of-town calls are inexpensive, especially so evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.

TYPICAL OUT-OF-TOWN RATES* BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day	Night and Sunday
Hanover, N. H.	.80	.40
Westerly, R. I.	.60	.30
Springfield, Mass.	.60	.30
Bennington, Vt.	.80	.40

*3-minute station-to-station rates

A small Federal Tax applies when the charge is 50¢ or over.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Survey of Fishing Waters Is Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—A lake survey crew of biologists have begun testing the water of Lake Sunapee, taking temperatures, measuring the fish food present, and collecting other data, to inaugurate the three-month summer program of surveying all the fishing waters in the Connecticut valley in New Hampshire.

Robert H. Stobie, Director of the Fish and Game Department, expects by Sept. 15 the assembling of preliminary data on the fishing waters of the entire state will have been completed, as under the supervision of the late Earl E. Hoover the Androscoggin, Saco and Coastal watersheds were studied in 1937, and the Merrimack drainage area last summer.

The purpose of the studies is to assemble reliable information to be used as a basis for scientific stocking of fish, and also for a long-range program of stream and lake improvement.

The summer's surveys of lakes and streams will include 165 lakes of 10 acres or more in size, and several thousand miles of streams, in a territory of 3044 square miles.

Kiyonaga Prints on Exhibition

Gay and fashionable society in Japan during the 18th century is portrayed in the special exhibition of prints by Torii Kiyonaga now on view in the gallery of Japanese Prints at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The exhibition is divided into two parts, each consisting of about 100 selected examples of Kiyonaga's work—the first on display until July 9, the second from July 11 to Aug. 13.

The Bigelow collection and the private collection of William S. and John T. Spaulding provide most of these prints. They have seldom been seen. Kiyonaga belongs to the School of the Ukiyo-e, or pictures of the fleeting world, an art form which developed in Japan in the 18th century, along with the prevailing sense of disillusionment following the civil wars of the two preceding centuries. By the end of the 18th century the Ukiyo-e School presented a world which had become gay, carefree and elegant, largely concerned with the fleeting pleasures of the aristocracy in big cities.

The exhibition also serves as a memorial to Miss Chie Hirano, who passed on in Kyoto, shortly after her return to Japan on a visit, on April 4. Those who had occasion to visit the Asiatic Department of the Museum know the great contribution which Miss Hirano has made to this Boston center of Oriental culture—the largest source of Japanese and Chinese art outside the Orient. They will long remember the shy little Japanese woman who could furnish information on practically any artist or school of painting or sculpture in either Japan or China, and who always insisted that her name be kept out of the newspapers. Filled with the importance of the great names of Eastern art she could never believe that anything she did was of noteworthy significance.

Her book on Kiyonaga, published just before her passing, took her 19 years to write. Museum officials describe it as a "monumental work." It consists of text and portfolio in which are reproduced all the 1,071 known works of Kiyonaga, and it is on exhibition along with the prints. By this compilation Miss Hirano has provided an amazingly complete and exact picture of the manners and customs in metropolitan Japan in Kiyonaga's day, with valuable summaries of the ages preceding and following this heydey of refined pleasures.

It is about 25 years since Miss Hirano came to the United States from Tokyo, where she had been reared in the traditional customs of the old East, her childhood preceding that swing to Westernism which seized Japan toward the end of the last century. She was educated at the exclusive Peeresses' School, at Teachers' College for Women, and the Tsuda English College.

Prizes Won By Children For Verses

Awards have been announced in the prize contest for four-line verse written by children under 12 years of age, conducted by the American Humane Education Society. New England children captured all three prizes and one of the three honorable mentions.

First prize went to Crystal V. Young, seven, of 67 Heald Street, Madison, Maine, for this verse:

We built a shelter for the birds
All glass and closed and warm.
With them we share our store of food
On winter days of storm.

Catherine Hannon, 11, of 43 Fenwood Road, Roxbury, Mass., was awarded second prize for—

When sore oppressed, or down and out,
Without a human friend,
Your understanding Rover comes,
His sympathy to lend.

Nine-year-old Cornelia Pratt of Lancaster, Mass., was given third prize for the lines

Your eyes looked up, adoring,
Your soft paw sought my knee;
Yes, Rover is the best pal
That ever roamed with me.

Honorable Mention went to Janet Boyd Motten, Rutherford, N. J.; Miriam Sheehan, Roxbury, Mass., and Jaime Sol Hecht, Rutherford, N. J.

The American Humane Education Society received reports of 769 Bands of Mercy during May. The total number of Bands organized and reported has now reached 241,180.

Officers of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals traveled 17,569 miles in the investigation of 492 cases, examined 5,004 animals, placed 248 in homes, restored 66 to owners, made three prosecutions, securing two convictions and took 20 horses from work.

New Back Bay Post Office To Rise on Stuart Street

A new 12-story $2,800,000 Back Bay Post Office is to be built on the north side of Stuart Street, between Trinity Place and Clarendon Street, it was learned today. Plans call for the construction of a postal unit covering nearly three acres of office space. The Stuart Street site offers the advantage of being located close to both the Boston & Albany and New Haven Railroad tracks.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, June 27

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	15.13mc
3:30	W1XAR	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Tuesday, June 27

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(11.79mc-25.4m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Listeners' Post Box."
5:30 p. m.—"Tuesday Social," conducted by Louise Ryerson.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour..	NBC Salon Orchestra:	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club" .....
5:15	The Boston Hour..	vocalist; guitar	Irene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
5:30	R. Carhart, songs..	Musicale	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie" ..	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:15	'Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Ray Perkins, pianist....	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45	Speaker; music ...	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Buck Rogers"; sketch..	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Orphans of Divorce":	Fred Waring's Orch....	Commentator	Dinner Dance Music...
7:15	"Lum and Abner" ..	dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Talk: music	News Service .....
7:30	Eddie Cantor, variety program	Ted Travers' Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Stan Brown's Orchestra "Princess of Song" .....
7:45		"Science on the March"	"Names in the News" ..		
8:00	"Tune-Up Time"; music; comedy ..	Order of Adventures: true tall tales	Al Pearce and His Gang: Carl Hoff's Orchestra..	Sport program ..... Sport program	"150 Years of Democracy"; speakers ....
8:15					
8:30	Tom, Howard and George Sheldon ...	Magic Key; preview of "Second Fiddle" with	Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphony orch.	Tiny Hill's Orchestra.. Tiny Hill's Orchestra...	"Around the Town" .... "Around the Town" ....
8:45					
9:00	Theater: Janet Gaynor and George Brent in "Mrs. Moonlight"	Sonja Henie; Tyrone Power; talks; orchs.	Rep. Sheppard, Wash... Al Roth Presents: Soloists; chorus	Henry Cincone's Orch.. Edwin C. Hill.....	"Classical Album" ..... "Classical Album" .....
9:15					
9:30		National Forum: Sen.		"Author! Author!"; literary game	"Classical Album" .....
9:45		Carl A. Hatch, N. Mex.	Rep. Voorhis, Calif. ...		"Classical Album" .....
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orchestra; soloist; quartet..	Foreign news comment "Detective O'Malley"	Claude Sweeten's Orch. Jose Martinez's Orch.
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or	"True or False"			
10:30	Press Women's	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Press Women's Radio program awards	Press Women's Radio program awards	News Service .....
10:45	Radio Awards	Al Donahue's Orchestra			Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00	Weather news	News; scores; weather..	News Service	"Pageant of Melody" ...	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ted Flo Rito's Orch....	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30	Del Courtney's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch..	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:45		"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	News Service .....

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News Morning Review..	Garden talk; music....	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	.....
7:45	WEEI News	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	.....
8:00	Forecast; music ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes" ....
8:15	Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes" ....
8:30	"Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Andrew Jacobson's	"Five Star Flashes" ....
8:45	"Hits and Encores" ..	"The Woman Buys"...	"Musical Roundup" ...	Rhythm Orchestra	"Five Star Flashes" ....
9:00	"Food Magician" ..	News; musicale	"Variations"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:15	'Rhythm, Romance'	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder; organ..	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30	Bill Elliott, songs .	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy" .....
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Ed. MacHugh, hymns ..	Household talk	Government reports	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly..	"Home Forum"	"Central City"; drama.	"Musical Edition"	Scandinavian music ....
10:15	Myrt and Marge...	"Josh Higgins"	"John's Other Wife" ..	Poems and organ	Scandinavian music ....
10:30	"Hillton House" ..	"Originalities"; music .	Just Plain Bill; sketch.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Dixieland Band"	Dramatic sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ....	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss interview....	"Gospel songs" .....
11:15	Scattergood Baines.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Organ and piano	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30	Big Sister; sketch.	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown".	Musical calisthenics	Jean Collins, songs ..
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger.....	"Road of Life"; sketch..	Zinn Arthur's Orchestra	News Service .....
12:00	Network speaker ..	News; Noonday Review;	"The Carters"; drama .	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	"Nancy James"	music; stocks	The O'Neills"; sketch..	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam" songs..	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; forecasts ....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	Vocal soloist .....
1:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	Farm and Home Hour.	News Service	Women's Club news	"The Monitor News" ..
1:15	"Life Beautiful" ..	Farm and Home Hour.	"Melody Sweethearts" ..	Talks and music.....	"Musical Mailbox" ..
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Household talk	Talks and music.....	"Musical Mailbox" ..
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	NBC Dance Band.....	Household talk	Garden Club	"Classical Album" ....
2:00	Serial sketch	NBC Salon Orch.: V.	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Classical Album" ....
2:15	Serial sketch	Gomez, guitarist	"Grimm's Daughter" ..	Sport reports	"Classical Album" ....
2:30	"Your Family"	Little Variety Show....	"Valiant Lady"	"Accordiana"	"Classical Album" ....
2:45	"Girl Marries"	Little Variety Show....	Hymn recital	Sport reports	News Service .....
3:00	News Service	Library speaker	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Sports reports .....
3:15	Concert orchestra ..	U. S. Army Band.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch .	baseball game	Sports reports .....
3:30	"Story of the Song"; recital ..	"Rhythm and Song"...	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Sports reports .....
3:45		Weather; news	"The Guiding Light" ..	baseball game	Sports reports .....
4:00	"Mood Patterns" ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Sports reports .....
4:15	"Merry Minstrels".	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sports reports .....
4:30	C. Hector's Orchestra; soloist	Club Matinee: variety..	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Sports reports .....
4:45		Club Matinee; news....	"Midstream"; sketch ..	baseball game	Sports reports .....
5:00	Boston Hour	'Rhythm and Romance':	"Rhythmaires"; orch. .	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"...
5:15	Boston Hour	solos; orchestra	Ireene Wicker, songs..	Sport reports	Children's program ....
5:30	Piano soloist	"Variations"; music .	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:45	Street interviews ..	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"..	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin Hill..	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review ...
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; talk	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review ...
6:30	Sport comment ..	Stuff Smith's Orch.....	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
6:45	Speaker; music ..	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Sport reports .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Easy Aces"; sketch...	Fred Waring's Orch....	News comment	Dinner dance music....
7:15	Hollywood comment;	"Mr. Keen"; sketch ..	"Quicksilver"; quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service .....
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	"Name Three"; Fred Cole's quiz show.....	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet" ...	Stan Brown's Orch.....
7:45			"G-Men in Action".....	"The Green Hornet" ...	Military Digest .....
8:00	"Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"The Inside Story"; drama; interviews	Johnny Green's Orch.: dramatic sketch	Sport program ..... Sport program	"A Song Is Born" .....
8:15					"A Song Is Born" .....
8:30	Dick Powell and company; music .	"Information, Please"; questions and answers.	"For Men Only"; George Jessel; interviews	Benno Rubinoff, violinist; concert orchestra.	"Latin Serenade" ..... WMEX Camera Club
8:45					
9:00	"We the People"..	Robert Benchley; Artie	Frank Crumit; Julia	Recorded talks	Variety Hour .....
9:15	"We the People"..	Shaw's Orchestra	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	Variety Hour .....
9:30	Bob Crosby and his orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	"Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy	"Success Sessions"	Variety Hour .....
9:45		Dramatic program		"Success Sessions"	Variety Hour .....
10:00	Hal Kemp's Orch.: trio; sketch	"If I Had the Chance": network interviews	"Mr. District Attorney": dramatic	"Busman's Holiday"; with Carl Van Doren..	"Dance Parade" ..... Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:15					
10:30	Doris Rhodes, songs	Charlie Barnet's Orch...	"Uncle Walter's Dog House"; drama; music	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	News Service .....
10:45	"Viewpoints"	Charlie Barnet's Orch..		Jack Jenny's Orchestra	Stan Brown's Orchestra.
11:00	Forecast; news ...	News; scores; weather	News Service	Freddie Martin's Orch...	Stan Brown's Orchestra.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddie Martin's Orch...	Joe Green's Orch. .....
11:30	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Griff William's Orch. ..	Majestics; orchestra ....
11:45	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Griff William's Orch. ..	News Service .....

Laboratory of Social Work Opens on July 3 in Boston

Summer school with no classes, no faculty, and no textbooks, but with first hand actual case experience, is the unique set-up of the Summer Laboratory on Social and Industrial Conditions in Greater Boston. This working experiment is planned to answer a long felt student need, and is under the auspices of the Metropolitan Student Young Women's Christian Association, 410 Stuart Street, Boston. The Laboratory is open to men and women who have completed two years in college, and each applicant upon registering states his particular interest in the field of social or industrial problems.

Students in last summer's laboratory said that the experience gave them: (1) A realistic, direct view of social and economic conditions. (2) A thorough, inside view of social agencies and labor organizations in action. (3) Opportunity to discover to what degree his or her interests and abilities might be advisably directed into social work or labor fields in the future. (4) An intensely enjoyable group life.

Miss A. Ann Silver, director of the Summer Laboratory reports that students are already registered from Harvard, Wellesley, Kansas University, Skidmore, University of Maine, Radcliffe, Simmons, and other colleges. Miss Silver, who is an instructor in sociology at Colby Junior College, New London, New Hampshire, was one of the originators of the Laboratory when it was established five years ago.

Members of the Laboratory will live at South End House where their rooms are available for a nominal charge and the meals are on a co-operative basis, the students sharing in the work. The total cost, including tuition, board, field trips, and incidentals is about $65 for the four weeks.

Outstanding opportunities which the Laboratory offers are: Field work under the supervision of experienced social workers; evening discussions with leaders from social, industrial and political organizations who outline aims and methods of their respective fields; week-end excursions and trips for observation which give a broader picture of the community.

The Laboratory opens on July 3 and continues through July 29.

On Summer Stages

Jack Pearl, the spluttering dialectician, departed Saturday night from the cast of "Yokel Boy" at the Shubert. Buddy Ebsen and Judy Canova continue as the star entertainers. The present week is scheduled as the last of the tryout engagement.

Forty Niners Prospectus

The seventh season of the Forty Niners at the Chase Barn Playhouse, Whitefield, N. H., will open on July 11 with "The Circle." The schedule of plays to follow is announced as follows: July 18, "The Night of Jan. 16th"; July 25, "Pygmalion"; Aug. 1, "What a Life"; Aug. 8, "No More Ladies"; Aug. 15, "Hotel Universe"; Aug. 22, "Topaze"; Aug. 29, "Boy Meets Girl." Performances will be given from Tuesday through Saturday of each week with a matinee on Saturday.

Ogunquit Debut

When the curtain goes up at the Ogunquit Playhouse this evening it will find Diana Barrymore, daughter of John Barrymore and the former Michael Strange, making her debut as a professional actress in "You Can't Take It With You."

Tarkington Festival

A new play by Booth Tarkington, called "Karabash" and described as a pro-American comedy, will open the Tarkington drama festival of the Garrick Players at Kennebunkport, Maine, on Aug. 1. The production will be supervised by Mr. Tarkington. The bill at the theater for the second week of the festival will include "The Ghost Story" and "Tweedles."

"Streets" Busy

In New York it is reported that "Streets of Paris," which was launched in Boston, did a brisk trade at the box office during its first week in the metropolis. So too did "From Vienna," which likewise opened last week. Neither of them, however, managed to sell out completely. Broadway, in general, is beginning to note an improvement in theater business.

Art Exhibiions

Boston Art Club (New Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street)—Exhibition of New England primitive paintings. Through July 15.

Boston City Club—Exhibition by the Boston City Club Camera Associates. Gallery open 11:30 a. m. until closing. Through June 30.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Exhibition of water color paintings by Ida Carlson. Through Aug. 15.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of "Periodicals Our Ancestors Read," based upon the Library's collection of American Periodicals published from 1800-1850. Through July 2.

Boykin's School of Arts and Crafts, Inc., 16 Harwich Street—African Art Exhibit at the Village Gallery. Through June.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky.

Contemporary Art Gallery, 15 Fayette Street — Exhibition. Through July 20. Open from 1 to 5 except Sundays.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street — Miscellaneous exhibition.

Fine Arts Theater—Paintings and prints by Jan Gelb. Through June.

Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibition by members: paintings, water colors, and sculptures.

Grace Horne Galleries—Group Show.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street —Fashions of Yesteryear.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street — Contemporary New England oils. Through Sept. 4.

Old Corner Bookstore, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Etchings by Ludwig Mesler.

South End House—Exhibition of oil paintings and water colors. 49 Rutland Street. Through July 10.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of water colors by Charles Johnson. Through summer months.

Vose Galleries — Exhibition of Western painters.

Zimmerman Gallery, 126 Massachusetts Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by foreign and American masters.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries. Through the summer.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Monday; Sunday, 1 to 5. Recent accessions. Exhibition of Prints in Pairs. Paintings, drawings and prints from Private Collections in New England.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway — Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, and Sundays, 1-4. Admission free. Children under 8 not admitted. Closed national holidays and during August.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 4 except Sundays and legal holidays. Cambridge - Summer exhibitions. New England Genre, Paintings, Prints, Sculpture and Applied Arts (assembled by the Museum Class). Oriental Bronzes and Portraits. American Water Colors. Through August.

JULY FOURTH

Celebrate this Fourth with a picnic — or, if guests are coming to your home, why not plan a buffet supper, picnic style? You'll find advertised in The Christian Science Monitor many delicious foods—foods which will score a triumph whether served on paper plates or on your best china!

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

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GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S MIKADO
IN TECHNICOLOR with KENNY BAKER
— Plus NEW 2nd Feature —
FOR LOVE OR MONEY with JUNE LANG

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM
2 — BIG FEATURES — 2
"CAPTAIN FURY"
BRIAN AHERNE
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1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Raymond Massey in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH Thea., W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9158
Evgs. 8:25 Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10

THIS THEATRE AIR-CONDITIONED
KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHT'S COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
By S. N. BEHRMAN
Laurence OLIVIER · Margalo GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Clr. 6-0390
Evgs. at 9—$1.10-2.30 Mats. Wed., Sat., $1.10-2.75

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TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
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Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2.30

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Thea., West 44 Street AIR-COOLED
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. AND SAT. 2:40
Mail orders until Aug. 26 — 361 Seats $1.10

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in SUSANNAH OF THE MOUNTIES
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 to p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

Brief Visits To Boston's Shopping Area

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Ride a Cock Horse to Banbury Cross" may bring up visions of a broomstick or one of those long-sticked horses you used to ride around the house and yard at a great rate when you were but a child . . . but the modern child goes in for speed. Speed such as you dreamed of, no doubt, as you cavorted around, but could never quite attain.

However, you'll probably find the answer to your childhood imagination twice over in the new combination Hockey-Skate Coaster that R. H. Stearns has in its toy department downstairs. Because it allows the child to wear roller skates while in action. And what action! You see the modern streamline version of the "cock horse" is nothing less than a very much glorified hockey stick. Even the hockey stick is on rollers, and there's a place for little Horace to practically sit down, and some kind of brake contrivance that of course means more safety. Incidentally the hockey stick is detachable. And we're warning you to move aside if you see a little boy scooting along by means of one of these things! For $3.50.

♪ ♪ ♪

Here's a Cane That's Also a Seat

And that reminds us . . . of the "Fair Seat" sold by Slattery's now. Designed with the idea of being carried along to the World's Fair, and hence the name; it is nevertheless of use to those of us who have no intention of seeing the Fair. At least not just yet. It really is a copy of one of those swank sport sticks one usually associates with horse shows and tramping cross country. You know the kind you carry in your hand until you feel you'll fall down if you can't sit down. So you sit down. The handles of the stick are metal, and rather like the handles on cups. That is, they're open. You simply separate them by pulling them apart, and presto . . . you have a small size seat on which to rest. You tilt the stick itself at an angle and rest it into the ground. The tip has a rubber protection. Heretofore anything that even resembled this stick has been a really expensive item . . . $1.50.

♪ ♪ ♪

Apple Blossom's Fragrance Captured

Apple blossoms are so lovely . . . but they stay such a short time with us that it's hard to realize they've been here at all. But the odeur of apple blossoms has been captured and put into a delightful powder cologne. By Maison Jeurelle. This eau de cologne, if you've never used it, goes on like any cologne, but magically turns itself into a dusting powder after a few seconds. So you have the soothing effect of both a powder and a cologne for these summer days. For $1.50, with an apple blossom climbing out of the stopper! And to go right along with it there's a huge big pinky-red apple that opens up and turns out to be a container for Maison Jeurelle Apple Blossom Bath Salts. Again the ensemble idea, which women are going for more and more, realizing that with a powder of this odeur, a fragrance of another kind in one's bath salts, and even another flavor in cologne means nothing. For it makes a hodge podge that's not attractive, and neither one of the fragrances stands out! The apple is also $1.50. At C. Crawford Hollidge's.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Modern Cars Meet Modern Needs

Gadgets

Upper left: Shut this door and it stays shut when children are alone in the car. Tiny device is fastened to front door, holding rear door shut as long as front door is closed. Center left: With this outside the acr attachment, spare tire is pumped up like other tires, from outside the car. Upper right: Rear trunks are now being made to meet demands of bicyclists.

Crosley Car

Above is the new two-cylinder, 50-mile-to-the-gallon Crosley automobile, referred to as "the car for the forgotten man."

The Midget Crosley Arrives; World's Fair Parking Space

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The midget Crosley automobile, selling for $325 and designed to cover 50 miles to the gasoline gallon, rolled into Boston today for its first public display in New England, according to officials of Hunt-Marquardt, Inc., Commonwealth Avenue distributors of Crosley products in this district, today.

Hailed by those who have seen the car as the "forgotten man's" automobile, the midget motor presents a number of innovations in motor circles, such as shipping costs to most parts of the country from the plant at Richmond, Ind., aggregating only $15 to $20.

According to local officials, the baby cars are flowing off the assembly lines at a rate sufficient to have them in regular distribution throughout the United States within a week or two. Already they have been publicly displayed in some of the major cities of the country and at the World's Fair in New York. Today's exhibition, however, was the first introduction of the car to New Englanders.

Interesting specifications of the midget automobile were released by Crosley interests as follows:

Wheel base	80 inches
Tread	40 inches, same front and rear.
Tires	4½ by 12 inches.
Overall Length	120 inches, bumper to bumper.
Height	56 inches ground to top.
Road Clearance	7½ inches.
Weight	925 with full load.
Cylinders	2 with a 4-cycle engine.
Bore	3 inches.
Stroke	2¾ inches.
Brakes	Mechanical.

Parking Here

Contrary to general speculations, parking space at the New York World's Fair exceeds the present demands and driving to the Fair is not the bugaboo many persons believe, according to the Keystone Automobile Club of Philadelphia, today.

For the information of tourists all over the country, the Club's Touring Staff has visited the Fair on numerous occasions to check on parking and traffic, returning with the view that parking areas are never more than partly filled and no unusual delays are experienced in the vicinity of the grounds.

The Club stated: "From reports we have heard that many motorists are skeptical about traffic conditions and are, therefore, reluctant to drive to the exposition. Our own studies have convinced us that driving there is not attended by any more difficulties than will be encountered in any city on Sundays or other days of heavy traffic movement. Indeed, the roads in the neighborhood of the fair grounds are not in the least congested."

27.26 to the Gallon

The new, small Studebaker Champion has proved its name in economy tests conducted by the American Automobile Association over a 6,144-mile round trip between the San Francisco and New York fairs. The car averaged 27.26 miles to the gasoline gallon, maintaining an average speed of 40 miles an hour. Studebaker officials say that no other car, six or eight, has traveled so far with so little fuel. Average daily run was more than 600 miles.

53 to the Gallon

France has entered the economy race in motor fields with a highly streamlined car capable, it is said, of 53 miles to the gallon. Andreau French, consulting engineer, described the new car at the world congress of the Society of Automotive Engineers in New York as having an 11 horsepower engine, a speed of 70 miles an hour and so streamlined as to eliminate "all hissing of the wind."

Raw Materials Figure at Top Of Boston Imports

Port of Boston Business

Raw materials for New England's mills and factories comprised a substantial portion of imports at the Port of Boston last week, it was disclosed today in an analysis of figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. Large quantities of wool, cotton, rubber, sisal, and wood pulp were recorded as shipped in.

Inasmuch as $2,500,000 of the $3,627,950 imports had to pay no customs charges, the extent to which raw materials are coming into the Port is indicated; for most raw materials are duty free.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

	Week Ending	
Classification—	June 24, 1939	Year Ago
Impts for consumption	$3,627,950	$2,196,071
Impts for wareh'se	541,540	406,514
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumpt'n	502,906	424,631
Duties collected	381,578	349,441
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,153,000	544,966
	Fiscal Year	
	July 1-June 24	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	60,931,194	20,950,958
Duties collected	$21,988,711	$19,775,597

Ex-Governors To Tell of Paroles

Four former Governors of Massachusetts were invited today to appear before the Special Commission on Pardons and Paroles to testify regarding the operation of the pardon and parole system during their administrations.

Those invited were Charles F. Hurley, who has already expressed a willingness to appear; James M. Curley, Joseph B. Ely and Frank G. Allen. The Commission asked them to appear at a time suitable to themselves, in deference to Mr. Hurley, who left Saturday on a four-week visit to Ireland.

The Commission also asked former members of the Executive Council during the Hurley Administration to appear.

Another hearing at which Mr. Hurley asked permission to appear has been postponed for two weeks, although not at the former Governor's request. This is the hearing before Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of removal charges against William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works. It was originally scheduled for today, but Mr. Callahan's counsel asked for additional time to prepare his defense.

WPA Recreation Cost

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Works Progress Administration reported June 24 that its recreation projects cost $11,881,196 in the quarter ending March 31. Of this sum, $2,809,430 was provided by sponsors. Approximately 85 per cent of the projects, the WPA said, were in communities which previously had not had public provision for supervised recreation.

R. I. Union Ousts Leader Accused Of Pact Violation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. June 26—Joseph F. Prior, who called the strike of union truck drivers here and tied up shipping for more than a month recently on New England highways, has been ousted as President of Local 251 Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers Union of the A. F. of L. for violating the four-year peace pact which was the basis of settlement.

Harry Jennings, International Officer for New England, is in charge of the union affairs today and will direct the election to select Mr. Prior's successor.

No official statement was given by the union or any of its leaders after last night's meeting, over which Mr. Jennings presided. It was admitted that Mr. Prior had been dropped.

Previous Action

Earlier this month the Monitor reported exclusively that the Fair Trades Practice Board set up at the conclusion of the strike had asked the international officers at Indianapolis to discipline Mr. Prior and business agent, Carleton Eddy, for participating in an unauthorized strike at the McCarthy Trucking Company Inc., in this city. It was apparent that no action had been recorded against Mr. Eddy at the meeting yesterday.

The protest of the Fair Trades Practice Board is said to be the climax of a long list of complaints which union members had registered against Mr. Prior's leadership.

When the union boasted a membership of 4,000—about 1,500 more than it now claims—it broke away from the State Federation of Labor two years ago because of a grievance with the State A. F. of L. over the movement of a truckload of office furniture when the Federation changed buildings. Local 251 is not now registered with the A. F. of L. here.

Calling of strikes without the vote of membership, participating in strikes of the C. I. O. and independent unions and failure to co-operate with State labor and law enforcement agents are also charged up against Mr. Prior and Mr. Eddy by union officials.

Truck Strike?

Mr. Jennings will direct negotiations today when an attempt will be made to have Harvey Saul, Director of Labor, act as mediator to avert a strike of 250 municipal truck drivers. Two weeks ago the city workers who are members of the union voted down the strike proposal but they reconsidered their action yesterday. The truck drivers are asking their jobs be made secure despite the present ousting of Democratic hold-overs by Republican organization.

The union will meet tonight to learn latest developments and if necessary take a strike vote, officers said.

'Pay Up or Move' Providence Says

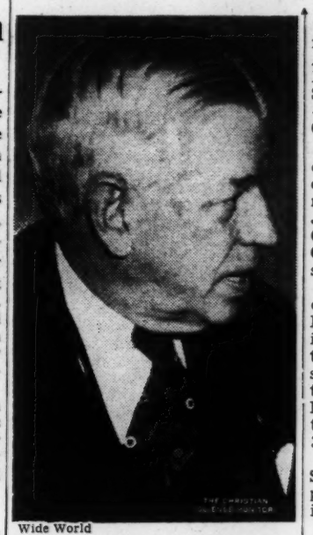
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26—"Pay up or get out" orders have been issued to delinquent tenants of city-owned property, by Alderman John E. Duggan of the city property committee.

The orders, he said, are part of a program to put the city's real estate operations on a business-like basis, which began the first of the year when an inventory of city property was undertaken.

It was explained that the city will probably have to write off as dead loss about $24,000 in back rents. The committee intends to put up for sale all property it has found unproductive. It has also ordered occupants of valuable city property to insure the city against damage or destruction of the buildings.

Scottish Rite Masons Plan World Conference in Boston



Wide World

Melvin Maynard Johnson

Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33°, of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, A. A. S. R.

Plans for the international conference of Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites, to be held in Boston next September, are nearing completion—the first Boston meeting of the Councils.

Prominent Masons from all parts of the world are expected for the event, which is in charge of a committee, headed by Melvin Maynard Johnson, 33°, of Boston, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33°, of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, A. A. S. R.

Massachusetts Consistory is to exemplify the 32° in Symphony Hall, before the 33° Council meeting on Sept. 25. All degrees from the fourth to the thirty-first, inclusive, will be conferred in the Boston Masonic Temple. Theodore R. Lockwood, commander-in-chief of the Consistory, expects a class of 300 candidates for the event.

Delegates from 35 European and South American countries are expected to attend the Boston meeting.

Problems confronting Masonry in foreign countries will be one of the foremost topics coming up for discussion. Recommendations for future action are expected to be made and carried back to each jurisdiction.

M. T. F. to Aid Woburn Teachers

The Massachusetts Teachers Federation, with a membership of 21,000 public school teachers, is prepared to give substantial financial assistance to the teachers of Woburn in carrying their salary case to a Supreme Court decision, according to Hugh Nixon, the Federation's Secretary.

This case involves the refusal of the City of Woburn to appropriate funds for salaries of teachers, as established by the Woburn School Committee acting in accordance with the law which says that it "shall elect and contract with the teachers of the public schools." Mr. Nixon contends the right of the School Committee to set salaries is not only clearly established in statutes, but has been affirmed by decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Mr. Nixon said teachers of the state are indignant at the treatment which has been given to the teachers of Woburn by Mayor William E. Kane. "School committees, elected by the people, should run the schools; not mayors," said Mr. Nixon.

Reardon Heads School

James G. Reardon, former State Commissioner of Education, has been named head of the Posse Institute, whose reorganization was completed in Federal Court today. Posse Institute is one of the pioneer schools for physical education of women in this part of the country. It is located at Kendall Green, Weston.

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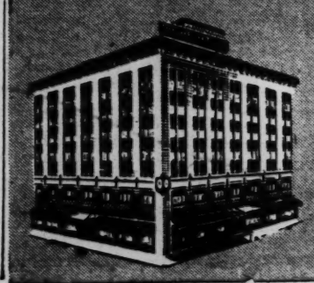
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Stengel Nine Returns to Hive for Short Visit as Red Sox Take Eastern Tour

Bees Home for Abbreviated Series With Brooklyn Club

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In Bradford (Pa.) today for the second attempt at an exhibition game with their farm club there, the Bees return home to National League Field tomorrow for an abbreviated series with the Brooklyn Dodgers. The schedule calls for only two games with the men of Durocher before the so-called locals take another road trip through New York and Philadelphia.

If it were not for the games at Chicago, the Bees would have come out of the West with a fair record. Casey Stengel broke even at Pittsburgh, took two out of three at St. Louis and captured one of the three contests at Cincinnati. But in the Windy City he dropped three in a row and reduced his touring average to a mediocre four won and seven lost. The Bees scored only two runs in 27 innings at Chicago.

Long Home Stand

However, that double triumph over the Cardinals yesterday, in which the Bees piled up a total of 25 hits, aroused the hope of better times in the near future. After games at the Polo Grounds Thursday and Friday, and at Shibe Park Saturday and Sunday, the Stengels are at home through July 23. The Hub stand, of course, is interrupted by the All-Star game at New York July 11. With Tony Cuccinello back at second base for the first time since May 10, the Bees are ready to move away from the vicinity of the Phillies.

The high spots of the Bees' western swing were: Lou Fette's shutout of the Reds, in which he allowed only a single by Harry Craft; a pair of relief triumphs by John Lanning, over the Pirates and Cardinals; Bill Posedel's eight-hit shutout of the Cards, and the hitting of West, Hassett and Huber. West, who hits in streaks, broke out with two homers, a double and two singles yesterday, driving across four runs. Hassett today was hitting .320 and not once this season has he dropped below the .300 level. Young Otto Huber, appearing in only five games, is batting .556. In the second contest of the series with the Cardinals, Otto played nine innings at second base.

Yanks Are Coming

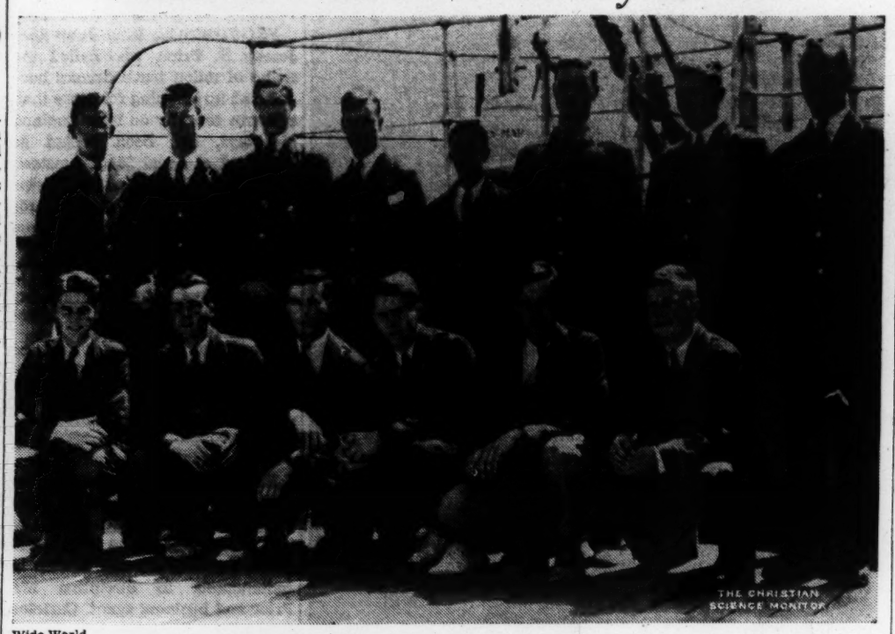
Rained out of their Sunday double bill with the Chicago White Sox, the Red Sox closed activities with the West and prepared for a week of competition here in the East. Following the current series at Washington, the Sox come back to Fenway for successive series with the Athletics and Yankees. The world champs are here Saturday and Sunday, and tickets are going fast for the big double-header on the latter date.

Jimmy Foxx today was leading the American League in batting. By picking up only three points during the home stay, Double-X went ahead of George McQuinn, who gained two points over the same period. Myril Hoag, another St. Louis challenger, has momentarily dropped out of sight. Cleveland's Sammy Hale, although above Foxx in the percentage column, has not appeared in enough games to be classed a regular. Foxx has not been under the .333 level since the first week of the season.

New York, as usual, commands much interest in baseball circles. With the Yankees 13 games in front of the American League and the Giants coming fast in the National, talk of another World Series on a five-cent fare is being revived. Bill Terry's improved ball club has won 13 out of 15 since June 7 and has just completed a western tour by sweeping three straight from the league-leading Cincinnati Reds. Over that stretch of 15 games, only one pitcher has gone the route against them—Bucky Walters, yesterday.

With big Zeke Bonura leading the way, the Giants have created a dangerous offense. Only twice this month have they gone under the seven-hit mark. And in a wide majority of games the Terrymen have been at 10 or over. One half game behind the second-place Cardinals today, and just 4½ behind the Cincinnati pace, the Giants may be in a position to challenge the McKechnie lead by the end of the week. With the All-Star game scheduled for Yankee Stadium, and the ever-increasing possibility of a nickel World Series, New York is again monopolizing the blue ribbon events of the major leagues.

Tabor in Search of Henley Honors



Wide World

NEW YORK CITY—The undefeated Tabor Academy crew of Marion, Mass., which will take part in the Henley Regatta in England

Dorothy Beard Wins Again; State Open Tourney Starts

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Showing no let-down in the form which has brought her three championships already this spring, Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River teamed with her husband yesterday to add a fourth title to her collection by winning the State club pairs mixed foursome tournament at the Dedham Country and Polo Club.

The young Charles River star, who was only recently graduated from Boston University, is enjoying one of the most phenomenal victory streaks in the history of golf in this section, a streak which has seen her crowned champion in the State, Eastern, and N. E. P. G. A. mixed foursome tournaments within the space of three weeks.

Win on 17th

In successfully defending the title the Beards defeated Mrs. George Adelman and Leon Bishop of Thorny Lea 6 and 4 in the final, after downing last year's finalists, Rosamond Vahey and Marshall Forrest of Vesper, 2 and 1, in the semifinal. The Beards had an anxious moment against the Vesper pair on the last nine. After 11 holes the champions were 4 up, only to see Miss Vahey and Forrest rally to take the 12th, 14th, and 16th. On the 17th green, Mrs. Beard holed a 12-foot putt to settle the issue.

For Mrs. Beard, the former Dorothy Hunter, the end of the victory trail is not in sight. Today she was scheduled to enter the women's four-ball tournament at Tedesco with Margaret Curtis of Essex.

* * *

Meanwhile the classiest field in the history of the State open tournament teed off this morning at the Worcester Country Club with Byron Nelson, the national open champion, and Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester, three-time State winner, in the roles of favorites.

Despite Nelson's slip in the anthracite open at Scranton over the week end, he was regarded as one who might possibly break the course's 72-hole record of 291, set by Bobby Jones and Willie MacFarlane during the 1925 national open.

Close Friends

Nelson and McSpaden, as close in friendship off the links as they are close in scoring on, were paired together for this morning's first round, and naturally drew the largest gallery. The two, along with Carl Nettelbladt of Framingham, were third from the last of the starting combinations to tee off, and were not scheduled to begin their second rounds until after 3 o'clock.

Par for the Worcester course, which has a tough rough coupled with narrow fairways, is 70, while measuring 6,440 yards for the full 18 holes. Willie Ogg, the veteran pro and winner in 1924 of the State open, has predicted the breaking of the 72-hole record, inasmuch as nothing has been done to increase the normal difficulties.

* * *

Information on the State amateur was received today from the Massachusetts Golf Association. The tournament, to be held at Tedesco July 11-15, will consist of 18 holes the first and second days, with the lowest 32 scorers qualifying for match play. The final match-play round will be 36 holes.

Interesting to note, Fred Wright of Trapelo, who has won the event seven times and is defending champion, declared publicly yesterday he would not compete this year. Fred has played 17 of these tournaments and has qualified four times. He won four titles in a row from 1928-31. His many friends hope he changes his mind.

* * *

Golfing events on the calendar this week include the always-popular Marshfield open from Friday to Sunday. Ted Bishop of Woodland shot the lowest gross of 70 over the three days last year to take the trophy. Then there will be the medal-play tournament at Oyster Harbors Saturday and Sunday, while the women golfers in the South Shore League begin their season Wednesday. Hatherly is defending champion.

* * *

As was a foregone conclusion several weeks ago, Sandy Burr won the Metropolitan Four-Ball League championship for this season, winding up with a 10½-1½ triumph over Norfolk at the annual Field Day at Tedesco yesterday. Sandy Burr with 86 points was 26 points ahead of second-place South Shore, while Framingham was third with 59 points.

Nicholson to Cubs

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—Joe Engel, President of the Chattanooga Lookouts of the Southern Association, announced June 25 the sale of Big Bill Nicholson, slugging outfielder, to the Chicago Cubs for $35,000 and one player.

Nicholson may be called in by the Cubs at any time, Engel said, and probably will not finish the season here. The name of the player to come to Chattanooga was not announced.

In Hockey Accord

TORONTO (CP)—Following a meeting between officials of the Canadian Amateur Hockey League and representatives of the National Hockey League, it was announced that the two organizations had reached a satisfactory agreement for the ensuing year. No details were given.

High School Girl Wins

ASHLAND, Ky. (AP)—Bee Little, 16-year-old Ownesboro High School senior, won the Kentucky women's golf championship here, defeating Kate Pendleton of Winchester, Ky., 6 up. Miss Little was playing in her first state tournament.

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston Arena Enlarges Ice Surface

In another month you will hardly recognize the Boston Arena, that is unless you were familiar with it prior to 1926. Under direction of Neil McKinnon, superintendent, workers are enlarging the ice surface 30 feet in length and nearly 12 feet in width—the size it used to be before the rows of rinkside seats in front of the boxes were put in.

For 13 years the surface measured 191 by 78.5 feet. Now the measurements will be 221 by 90 feet, which makes it one of the biggest, if not the biggest, indoor skating rink in the country, accommodating 1,000 ice skaters easily. Previously between 600 and 700 was the limit.

McKinnon figures it will take about a month to complete the job, including the laying of new cement and setting back the boards. The increased size will necessarily increase the size of the rink for college hockey, as the nets must be set 10 feet from the backboards. There are no set dimensions for hockey rinks, incidentally, the rule for the nets being the only stipulation.

* * *

Dedham's Dick Shaughnessy surrendered his .410-gauge championship at the 11th annual great eastern skeet meeting at the Remington Gun Club range, Stratford, Conn., on Saturday, but yesterday redeemed himself by capturing individual honors of the day and pacing his Hilltop squad from Holliston to the team title.

* * *

Palmer High School, from Western Massachusetts, beat highly-regarded Norwood, eastern champions, last Saturday afternoon at National League Park, thus being crowned Mass. schoolboy baseball champions of 1939. Palmer became the second western high school to beat the East's "best" in the five-year running of the event.

* * *

The Boys' and Girls' state junior singles championship got under way this morning at the Longwood Cricket Club, despite heavy skies. The Girls' tournament opened at 9:30, while the Boys' started early this afternoon.

* * *

Trailing his old schoolboy rival in the two days' racing at Montauk, N. Y., Clinton Ferguson of Waban and Hobart College freshman was second to Gar Wood Jr., University of Tulsa, in the National Intercollegiate Outboard Racing Championships. The Waban youth was a good second in individual scoring over last year's champion, Arthur Wulschleger, Cornell.

* * *

Crescent Canoe Club of Waltham came from behind yesterday to win the New England open canoe paddling championships on Charles River Basin, after the first day's leader, Samoset of West Roxbury, dropped to runner-up post. Needham C. C. was third, Breed's C. C. of Dedham, fourth, and Dedham C. C. last.

* * *

A return game with the Connecticut Yankee Girls of New Haven faces the Boston Olympets next Thursday evening in the Garden. The New Haven team turned back the local outfit in the latter's opening game. In the preliminary game, the Gardenias meet the Rehoboth Girls of Rhode Island. Last week's engagement saw the Olympets beat the Isonomy Girls of Brooklyn, 5-4.

* * *

Myopia defeated Dedham, 7 to 5, Saturday, in the first of a two-game series opening competition for the W. Cameron Forbes Trophy. A five-all tie in the fifth chukker was broken by Myopia's Tim Clark, former Harvard star. Gay Dillingham and Ben Forbes, members of Harvard's 1939 varsity team, played for Dedham.

* * *

The Boston College coaching school, which began this morning, will have much to offer from its prominent instructors during the next few days. Football, basketball and baseball are the three major subjects, with Dutch Meyer of Texas Christian, Frank Leahy, new B. C. coach and his assistants, McKeever and Druze, leading the gridiron discussion.

Events

Tuesday, June 27

Boston vs. Brooklyn at National League Field. (baseball)
Massachusetts open golf championship at Worcester. (second day)
Interscholastic sailing championships at Beverly Yacht Club.
Newspapermen's Golf Association at Happy Valley.
Women's four-ball golf tournament at Tedesco. (first round)
Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball Golf League Field Day at Brockton.

Wednesday, June 28

Boston vs. Brooklyn at National League Field. (baseball)
Interscholastic sailing championships at Beverly Yacht Club.
Women's Golf Association open mixed foursome championship at Commonwealth.
Women's four-ball golf tournament at Tdesco. (second round)
Summer Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Belmont at Oakley; Commonwealth at Wellesley; Winchester at Brae Burn; Weston at Charles River.
Women's South Shore Golf League: Wollaston at South Shore; Cohasset at Scituate; Duxbury at Hatherly.

Thursday, June 29

Boston vs. Philadelphia at Fenway Park. (baseball)
Spring Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Weston at Wellesley; Commonwealth at Winchester; Charles River at Brae Burn.
Women's four-ball golf tournament at Tedesco. (semi-finals)
Suburban Four-Ball Golf League: Furnace Brook at Norfolk; Wollaston at Blue Hill; Trapelo at Needham.
University Club outing at Concord.

Friday, June 30

Boston vs. Philadelphia at Fenway Park. (baseball)
Massachusetts Golf Association open tournament at Marshfield. (first day)
Women's four-ball golf tournament at Tedesco. (final)
Northern Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Salem at Bellevue; Meadow Brook at Bear Hill; Tedesco at United Shoe.

Saturday, July 1

Boston vs. New York at Fenway Park. (baseball)
Ten-mile road race, handicap, under auspices of St. Polycarp's Men's Club, Somerville.
Isle of Shoals race under auspices of Corinthian Yacht Club.
Massachusetts Golf Association open tournament at Marshfield. (second day)
Medal play golf tournament at Oyster Harbors. (first day)

Sunday, July 2

Boston vs. New York at Fenway Park. (baseball doubleheader)
Boston interclub sailing races at Wollaston Yacht Club.
Massachusetts Golf Association open tournament at Marshfield. (third day)
Medal play tournament at Oyster Harbors. (second day)
Municipal Four-Ball Golf League final matches: D. W. Field at Mt. Hood; Fresh Pond at Happy Valley.

Chelsea High Wins

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., June 26 (AP)—The Chelsea, Mass., High School baseball team defeated Cooperstown High, 5 to 2, in a game played as part of Baseball's Centennial celebration here Saturday.

Nelson Favored As 117 Tee Off In State Open

WORCESTER, Mass., June 26 (AP)—The week-end failure of Byron Nelson in the anthracite open was disregarded hereabouts by the golf-minded who have made that national open champion the outstanding favorite for the Massachusetts open that opened here today at the Worcester Country Club.

Nelson, who finished in a 19th place tie with 291, was forced to drive most of last night from Scranton, Pa., to arrive here in time for the Bay State tourney, which has attracted a star-studded field of 117, including his intimate friend Harold McSpaden of Winchester, winner for the last three years.

Entrants

Among the others seeking to dethrone the steady defending titlist were such noted campaigners as Horton Smith, Tony Manero, former national open winner, Clayton Heafner of Charlotte, N. C., Lloyd Mangrum of Los Angeles, Tony Penna of Dayton, Ohio, and Tommy Wright of Nashville, Tenn.

Then there were such top-notch New Englanders as Johnny Thoren of Woodland, Guy Paulsen of Nashua, N. H., Jim Turnesa of Providence, R. I., Jim Fogerty of Myopia, Harry Nettelbladt of nearby Framingham, and Gene Anderson of Oyster Harbors, who was McSpaden's runner-up there last year.

Amateur Field

The delegation of 31 amateurs included such capable veterans as Jesse Guilford, former national amateur titlist, Freddy Wright, current Bay State champion, and Ted Bishop, who has piled up a surprisingly large total of triumphs in this section's minor events this season. It will be almost a home-coming for Guilford, for 20 years ago he became the first amateur winner in the Massachusetts open's long history on today's site.

Although the field is a bulky one, the 72-holes competition will be decided in two days. Tonight all but the 60 lowest scorers will be eliminated and there is a chance that a first round deadline will be set for high scorers if delays are numerous.

Bates Football Coach Resigns

LEWISTON, Maine, June 26 (AP)—Dave Morey's resignation today was in the hands of officials at Bates College, where he had coached football and other sports a decade.

Neither President Clifton D. Gray nor Prof. Ernest Moore, head of the men's physical education department, would comment, and Morey declined to elaborate on his letter to the officials ascribing his decision to a departmental reorganization in which "there does not seem to be a suitable place for me."

Morey, national grid high-scorer in 1912, his last year at Dartmouth, produced state champion elevens his first two years at Bates, and although his Bobcats later fell on hard days, his 10-year record for state series competition was 15 wins, 11 losses, and four ties.

Last season, a Bates eleven poorly regarded by the Monday morning quarterbacks tossed a high-riding Bowdoin eleven for a 21-0 loss, forcing Bowdoin into a tie with Colby for the series.

Morey's 1939 baseball team won the state championship.

Harvard's Baseball Players Take Major Honors in Race

Floyd Stahl's first diamond product at Harvard and Jim Tatum's last nine at Cornell today share the championship in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, which, for the second time in its 10-year history, wound up the 1939 season in a tie. By beating Yale twice on consecutive days last week Harvard created the deadlock with the Ithacans, each of the leaders finishing the season with nine victories and three defeats. The last league tie occurred in 1936, when Harvard also was a participant, tying Dartmouth with eight victories and four defeats.

Harvard, in its first season under Stahl, who came from Ohio State to take over the coaching reins this year, swept its two-game series with Princeton, Columbia and Pennsylvania, in addition to Yale, and lost once to Dartmouth and twice to Cornell. The Big Red, after leading the league for most of the season and running up a new consecutive victory string of nine straight, lost to Dartmouth the game that would have clinched the first championship in its history. It also lost one game each to Pennsylvania and Yale and swept the series with Princeton and Columbia, in addition to Harvard.

Healey Outstanding

Each of the leaders was paced in its march by outstanding pitchers—Tom Healey, a junior, for Harvard, and Walter Sickles, a sophomore, for Cornell. Each of these men won six games, leading the league in victories, although Sickles lost two and Healey three. Sickles also led in strikeouts for the season, with 44, and Healey worked most innings, 76.

In races for individual awards, however, Harvard players captured most of the honors. Its first baseman and 1938 captain, Ulysses Lupien, became the first player in league history to win the individual batting championship and the Charles H. Blair Bat two years in a row. Having turned in an average of .475 in 1938, Lupien gained the lead in the last fortnight of play this spring and took the award with an average of .442 on 19 hits in 43 at bats. He also had 19 safeties last year. In addition to winning the batting crown he led the league in total bases, also for the second year in a row, with 28, and in runs batted in, with 15.

Princeton A. A. Cup

The league's other major individual award, the Princeton A. A. Cup for base stealing, likewise was captured by a Harvard man, Capt. Art Johns, second baseman, who pilfered 10 during the season. He added the winning base in the first Yale game last week after having previously been tied with George Polzer, of Cornell, and Gus Broberg, of Dartmouth. He also topped the field in runs scored, with 14.

Polzer, who had alternated with Lupien for the batting lead most of the season, finished second with his .413 average, while Princeton's Mark Hill and Pennsylvania's Dick Trexler were tied for third with .410. With Lupien and Eddie Collins, Yale captain, Polzer had the most hits in league competition, 19.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	9	3	.750
Cornell	9	3	.750
Dartmouth	8	4	.667
Princeton	5	7	.417
Pennsylvania	5	7	.417
Yale	4	8	.333
Columbia	2	10	.167

Team Batting

College	Games	AB	R	H	SB	Avg.
Dartmouth	12	369	79	102	33	.277
Harvard	12	405	78	111	41	.274
Pennsylvania	12	490	61	106	27	.265
Cornell	12	383	69	101	20	.264
Princeton	12	383	41	93	6	.243
Yale	12	409	47	98	12	.240
Columbia	12	365	52	78	19	.214

Team Fielding

	TC	PO	A	E	DP	Avg.
Cornell	460	303	138	19	9	.958
Harvard	498	321	151	26	6	.947
Dartmouth	455	294	136	25	9	.945
Columbia	460	292	135	33	3	.9283
Yale	486	313	138	35	8	.9279
Princeton	450	289	126	35	9	.922
Pennsylvania	501	306	153	42	7	.916

Leading Individual Batters

(30 or More at Bats)

	G	AB	R	H	SB	RBI	Avg
Lupien, H.	12	43	10	19	9	15	.442
Polzer, Cor.	12	46	10	19	9	12	.413
Trexler, Penn	12	39	6	16	3	8	.410
Hill, Prin.	11	39	6	16	1	7	.410
Collins, Yale	12	48	9	19	2	8	.396
Holt, Yale	9	30	5	11	0	10	.367
Besse, Yale	11	39	3	14	0	7	.359
Ogden, Penn	12	42	6	15	1	10	.357
Murphy, Col.	12	48	10	17	2	9	.354
Fulton, H.	12	44	7	15	4	5	.341
Brown, Cor.	12	46	8	15	4	6	.326
Diven, Penn	12	43	13	14	7	1	.326
Stickel, Col.	12	43	8	14	3	11	.326
Hazen, Yale	12	47	6	15	0	6	.319
Johns, H.	12	44	14	14	10	6	.318
Broberg, Dart.	12	45	10	14	9	9	.311
Hanna, Dart.	12	42	11	13	6	9	.310
Linden, Dart.	12	40	10	12	0	5	.300

Pitching Records

(Three or More Decisions)

	Games	IP	CG	H	BB	SO	W	L	Pct.
Curtiss, H	5	27	2	26	6	8	3	0	1.000
Young, C	3	18	1	14	7	13	3	0	1.000
Sickles, C	9	72	7	52	17	44	6	2	.750
Lendo, D	7	33	2	25	23	20	3	1	.750
Wonson, D	5	31	3	33	10	11	3	1	.750
Healey, H	10	76	6	55	26	35	6	3	.667
Caputo, P	8	37	0	35	19	23	3	3	.500
Farber, P	10	61	7	70	21	38	4	5	.444
Jubitz, Y	9	56	4	41	29	26	2	4	.333
Carmic'l, P	5	29	1	30	18	10	1	2	.333
Fawley, P	8	27	1	28	12	6	1	2	.333
Stevens, Y	3	19	1	14	15	1	1	2	.333
Wood, Y	4	18	1	26	14	17	1	2	.333
Dowd, C	8	52	2	56	13	32	2	5	.286

League Pace Setters

Batting

Individual batting champion (Charles H. Blair Bat winner)—Ulysses Lupien, Harvard, .442 (19 hits in 43 at bats).

Most hits—Ulysses Lupien, Harvard; George Polzer, Cornell, and Edward Collins Jr., Yale, 19.

Most doubles—Osmo Linden, Dartmouth, 7.

Most triples—Edward Collins Jr., Yale, and Reino Grondahl, Harvard, 3.

Most home runs—Michael Ruddy, Cornell, 2.

Total bases—Ulysses Lupien, Harvard, 28 (14 singles, 4 doubles, 1 triple, 1 homer).

Most runs scored—Art Johns, Harvard, 14.

Runs batted in—Ulysses Lupien, Harvard, 15.

Base-stealing champion (Princeton A. A. Cup winner)—Art Johns, Harvard, 10.

Pitching

Most victories—Tom Healey, Harvard, and Walter Sickles, Cornell, 6. Best percentage—Harold Curtiss, Harvard, and James Young, Cornell, 1.000 (3-0).

Best game—Tom Healey, Harvard, and Antony Caputo, Pennsylvania (1 hit) (new League record). Most strikeouts—In one game: Monroe Jubitz, Yale, 11. Season: Walter Sickles Cornell, 44. Most innings pitched—Tom Healey, Harvard, 72.

Yachting Hits Season Peak

The "rocking chair fleet" witnessed yachting's biggest week end of the 1939 season over the past few days, as the Harvard-Yale boat race seemingly ushered in this busy market of sailing boats.

While three cruising fleets set sail towards three-fingered ports, many local and Cape Cod yacht clubs were officially recording the opening day of the season. Auspicious preludes for all in the curtain-raising seeming most promising to successful summer scenes.

Saturday at New London saw three starting guns fire the New London to Marblehead racers, the Annapolis-bound (Md.) fleet, and the Rye, N. Y., cruisers all off on their respective destinies. Late last night the Eastern Yacht Club fleet had reached their 171-mile distant port at Marblehead and a new "star," Lucky Star by name, was crowned Lambert Trophy winner on corrected time. While the other two racing fleets were wending their way, local yachtsmen had completed the most spectacular of the five times run of the Eastern Yacht Club.

The smallest cutter of the 33 yachts that entered the race, Richard O. H. Hill's Lucky Star from Larchmont, N. Y., designed by John Alden and built by Graves Yard of Marblehead, was declared winner over a fleet sprinkled with many proven "stars."

Henry C. Taylor's Baruna, Newport-Bermuda winner of last year, was the first boat to reach the 'Head, but she was closely followed by several of the smaller boats including Avanti, Walter Rothschild's yawl which saved her time allowance enough to win the Class B trophy on corrected time.

Lucky Star also won the trophy for her division, Class C. Morris F. LaCroix' Mariann won in Class A, while Tioga, Harry Noyes' winner and record-holder of last year, finished third in this division.

Tiller Talk

While the cruisers were combining navigation finesse with the selection of shifting breezes over ocean waves, the one-design yachtsmn, a large minority of them, were testing their winter-frosted memories of wind slants and tidal eddies in bay waters.

From Rockport all along the coastline to the tip of Cape Cod, yachtsmen were busy in the still cold atmosphere. Clubs opening their season at North Shore ports were Sandy Bay Yacht Club, Rockport, Eastern Point Yacht Club, Gloucester, Manchester Yacht Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead, inaugurating their annual Sunday series.

South Shore organizations, not already in official regalia, which christened their season's racing were Hingham, Cohasset and Duxbury.

Edgartown, Beverly, Hyannis and Orleans Yacht Clubs staged their inaugurals along Cape waters.

* * *

For Boston Bay yachtsmen, feature engagement of the week end occurred at the Squantum Yacht Club where the weekly Sunday engagement of inter-clubs was staged yesterday. Inclement weather put a damper on the starting fleet number as only 129 boats showed their sea noses over Quincy Bay's spacious stamping grounds . . . Feature winner of the day was Chic Graf, who seems to be on the comeback trail this season in his Indian Class boat, Lark. By virtue of the win, Lark wrested the inter-club Indian lead from Mohawk, who finished ninth yesterday, and today was perched a'top the leader's ladder along with Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona, who scored another third.

Sterling finish of the day found Johnny McAleer staving off a last-minute spinnaker rush on the part of Hank O'Brien in Leslie Rawling's Nipper. McAleer sailed Don Mackintosh's Speedy in the sleek Manchester 18-foot class . . . Other feature winners at Squantum were Thomas S. Burgin's Claire II in the Adams Class, Thomas Ford's Hester over the Hustlers, Carleton brothers' Riplet in the Winaobuts, and Harry McDonough with his Snipe champion Top Hat.

* * *

'Head Week End Features—Saturday saw 63 yachts start for Corinthian's third regular Saturday series encounter. Sunday only 34 yachts, mostly of the smaller classes, opened the Sunday series of the same club . . . Charles Francis Adams won his second-straight Saturday race in the Eights. Mrs. Francis P. Copeland resumed her winning ways of last year Saturday in helming her new International Class Periwinkle to a thrilling finish triumph. Alfred E. Chase's Viking, Roosevelt Bowl winner and Thirty Square Meter champion of a year ago, triumphed over eight other "Squeaks."

Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf

(Final Standing)

	Points Won	Lost
Sandy Burr	86	22
South Shore	60	48
Framingham	59	49
Salem	56	52
Tedesco	53	57
Bellevue	50½	57½
Trapelo	50	58
Bear Hill	49	59
Norfolk	42	66
Thorny Lea	36½	71½

Results June 25

Sandy Burr 10½, Norfolk 1½.
Tedesco 9½, Bellevue 2½.
Framingham 9, Thorny Lea 3.
Trapelo 6½, South Shore 5½.
Bear Hill 6½, Salem 5½.

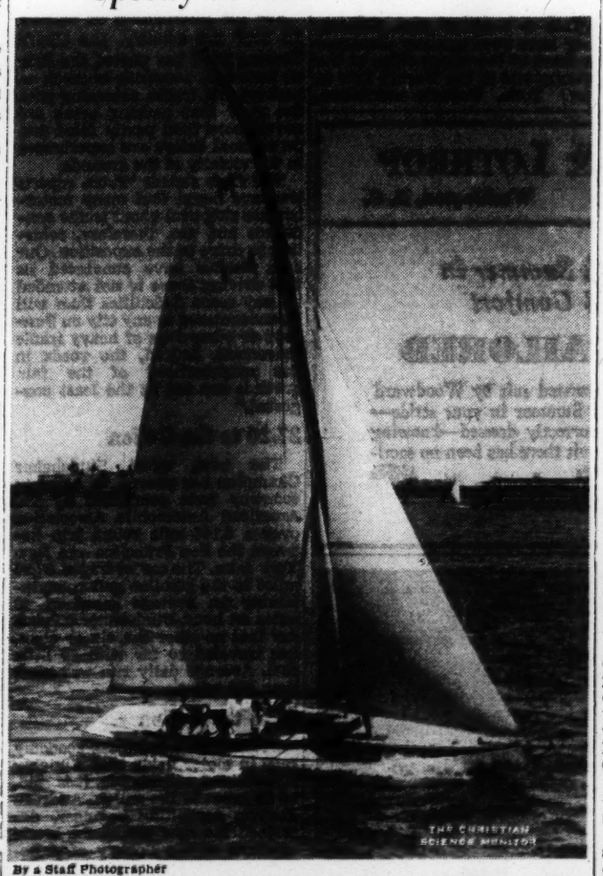
Municipal Four-Ball Golf League

	Points Won	Lost
D. W. Field	87½	56½
Happy Valley	87	39
Fresh Pond	64½	61½
Ponkapoag	53	74
Mt. Hood	33	93

Results June 25

Fresh Pond 10½, Happy Valley 7½.
Mt. Hood 13½, D. W. Field 4½.

Speedy in More Than Name



By a Staff Photographer

Speedy, Don Mackintosh's Manchester 18-footer, lived up to her name yesterday in a close inter-club brush at the Squantum Yacht Club. Speedy was skippered by Johnny McAleer, who last year won the Indian Class championship for Paul McCoombs' Kickapoo.

THE TIME HAS COME... THE WALRUS SAID . . .

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Wimbledon Under Way—All-Star Baseball Game in Yankee Stadium July 11

Wide-Open Competition Expected by Experts

BULLETIN

WIMBLEDON, England, June 26 (AP)—Bobby Riggs, America's top ranking amateur showing more fire than at any time since arriving in England, rushed through three sets in 40 minutes to defeat J. Dhamija of India, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4, and enter the second round of the all-England tennis championships today. Bobby never even removed his sweater.

England's H. W. (Bunny) Austin, the favorite, eliminated youthful Joseph Asboth of Hungary, but it took him two hours to do it, 6—1, 6—4, 12—10.

WIMBLEDON, England, June 26 (AP)—Tennis experts predict wide open competition in the 58th Wimbledon championships which got under way today.

Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., rallied from a poor start to defeat veteran Christian Boussus, left-handed Frenchman, 1—6, 6—4, 6—0, 6—3, in the first round.

Cooke, who is seeded seventh in the tourney, gained his victory before a crowd of 6,000, which included Queen Mother Mary, in Wimbledon's center court.

Unexpected

There were two unexpected withdrawals. Charles Hare, British Davis Cup player, and Kho Sin Kie of China, British hard courts champion, both withdrew because of injured backs.

Roderich Menzel, former Czechoslovakian playing for Germany, whipped E. C. Peters, England, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2. Jacques Brugnon, French veteran, eliminated F. H. D. Wilde, English Davis Cupper, 6—1, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Gene Smith of Berkeley, Calif., bounced back from a fumbling start and eliminated Eddie Andrews of New Zealand from the tourney, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4, for the first U. S. triumph.

Another Mild Upset

In addition to Wilde's defeat by Brugnon, there was another mild upset as Georg von Metaxa, former Austrian now a member of the German Davis Cup team, lost to R. Abdesselan of France, 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

College Outboard Crowns

MONTAUK, N. Y., June 26 (AP)—Gar Wood, Jr., a 21-year-old student at the University of Tulsa, hasn't much chance to equal his dad's record as a breaker of speed records on water, but he's doing a pretty good job of winning fame in his own line.

The mild-mannered youth races the popular little outboard speedsters instead of the big multi-motored craft his father drives. He won two National Championships last year and yesterday captured the National Intercollegiate crown on his first attempt.

Won Seven Heats

In 10 heats of four classes during the two-day college regatta, Wood failed to finish first only three times. He collected 3,325 points which won the individual high-point total for himself and the coveted team trophy for Tulsa, the first time the big trophy has left the East in 10 years of competition.

Wood established three regatta records, threatened a world record and failed to make a clean sweep only because his boat capsized in the final heat of the Class "C" race. By failing to place there, he wound up in third place in the class with 800 points against 900 for Arthur Wullschleger of Cornell and 850 for Clinton Ferguson, Hobart College freshman, He had set a new college Class "C" record of 53.603 miles an hour in winning the first heat then increased it to 53.731, just short of his international record of 53.79 in the second.

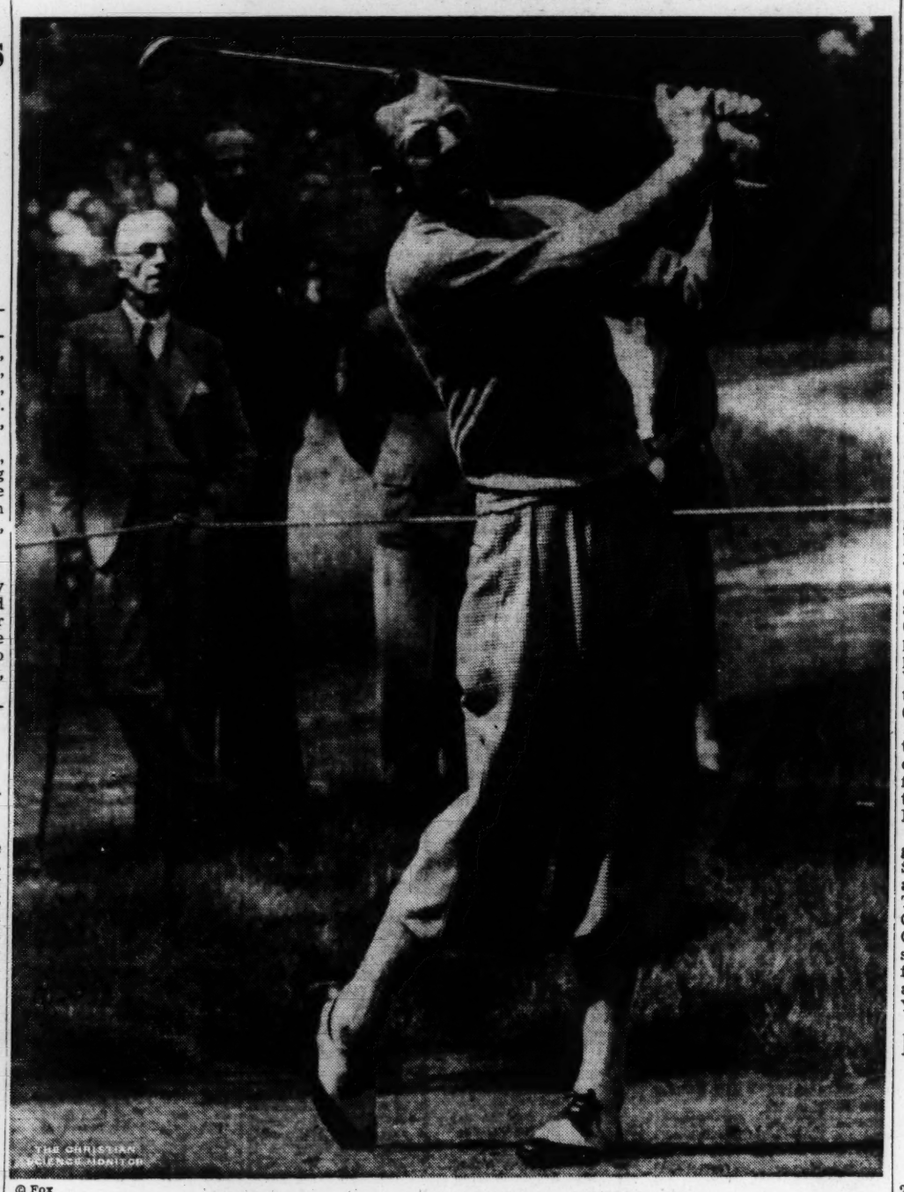
Class A Record

He also established a college Class A record of 42.037 m. p. h. Saturday. He failed to break any Class B records, but won the first two heats, then coasted into third in the final for an easy victory on points. He also trailed in the College Handicap race, won by Ferguson.

Behind Wood in the individual point scoring came Ferguson with 2,775, Wullschleger with 2,167, and Jimmy Mullen of Princeton and Richmond, Va., 1,908.

Frank Desmond of Short Hills, N. J., representing the Canterbury School in Connecticut, swept the Class A, B and C schoolboy championships to score a total of 3,500 points. Ted Arnstein of Manlius (N. Y.) School was second with 2,200.

Star From South Africa



© Fox

Bobby Locke, prominent figure in this year's British golf

Bombardment in Regatta

BALTIMORE, June 26 (AP)—There were "bombs bursting in air" and plenty of rockets' red glare over historic Fort McHenry yesterday in the 125th anniversary re-enactment of the battle that gave "The Star-Spangled Banner" to the Nation.

The Maryland Yacht Club staged the noisy, colorful sham bombardment as a finale to their two-day regatta, held this year in compliment to the thousands of Shriners thronging the city for the Shrine Convention.

There was a liberal sprinkling of red fezzes in the estimated crowd of 50,000 that lined the seawall of the harbor to watch Eastern Seaboard Motorboat racers flirt with records in the events preceding the "battle."

George F. Schrafft, Jr., Newton, Mass., drove his 225-cubic inch hydroplane Chrissie III around the closed course at 58.67 miles an hour to set the fastest time of the day. His time was five miles under the world record set on a straightaway course last year by Jack Cooper at Red Bank, N. J.

The bay was crowded with pleasure craft from all over the East coast as the races got under way. Mary Daller, Claymont, Del., wen the midget outboard race when she tooled her snarling wave-hopper around the buoys at 27.48 miles an hour.

John W. Bramble's Pep IV, a Baltimore boat, took the five-mile free-for-all, nosing out Miss Syracuse, piloted by Walter G. Robinson, Alexandria, N. Y.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

CLEVELAND—Joe Scott, Western Reserve, wins National A. A. U. decathlon championship for second year, scoring 6,671 points to 6,071 for Kenneth Rathbun, Virginia.

SCRANTON, Pa. — Henry Picard, with sub-par 68 on last round, captures Anthracite open golf tournament with 72-hole score of 273.

MONTAUK, N. Y.—Gar Wood, Jr., University of Tulsa, takes individual and team honors in national intercollegiate outboard racing championships with 3,325 points, winning Class A and B titles and placing third in Class C, won by Arthur Wullschleger, Cornell.

CHICAGO — Gardnar Mulloy upsets second-seeded Wayne Sabin, 7—5, 6—0, 6—3, to enter final of National clay courts tennis championship against Frank Parker, 6—3, 9—7, 6—0, winner over Gene Mako.

WINDSOR, Ont.—United States players sweep major titles in Canadian tennis championships as Morey Lewis, Texarkana, Texas, whips Bob Madden, Detroit, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3, in men's singles final.

JERSEY CITY—Glenn Cunningham fails to break Sydney Wooderson's world three-quarter-mile record, winning special race at Metropolitan A. A. U. track championships in 3:01 as compared to Wooderson's 2:59.5; Archie San Romani sets mile record of 4:13.7.

LONDON—Gottfried Frhr. Von Cramm wins London championship, routing Ghaus Mohammed, India, 6—1, 6—3, for first major victory in two years; Americans figure in two titles as Elwood Cooke and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey defeat Bobby Riggs and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, 9—7, 6—2, in mixed doubles and Mrs. Dorothy Andrus and French partner, Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, take women's doubles from Miss Jedrezjowska and Billy Yorke, 6—2, 6—2.

BROOKLINE, Mass. — Louise Raymond of Smith retains girls' intercollegiate title, beating Elaine Fishel, U. C. L. A., 6—2, 6—4.

WINDSOR ONT.—United States players take all but one of Canadian championships as Morey Lewis, Texarkana, Texas., wins men's singles by defeating Bob Madden, Detroit, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3, and pairs with Frank Froehling, Chicago, to take men's doubles.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Texan, Wayne Rideout, sets two New Jersey A. A. U. meet records, winning mile in 4:14.1 and half mile in 1:55.

STRATFORD, Conn. — Alex Kerr, Beverly Hills, Calif., takes .410 gauge title at Great Eastern skeet shoot, breaking 98 of 100 targets; Grant Ilseng, Santa Monica, Calif., wins 20-gauge event in shoot-off with S. L. Hutcheson, Larchmont, N. Y.

Robert Schmalz Receives Award Of Brown Club

Robert D. Schmalz, Needham High School's outstanding scholar-athlete, who was voted most popular player in the Bay State Hockey League the past season, was the unanimous choice of the Brown Club of Boston's Scholarship Committee for the club's annual $500 award for the coming year.

Schmalz is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alois A. Schmalz, 25 Mt. Vernon Avenue, Needham. At Needham High, he was Class President three years and President of the Student Council during his senior year. He made his letter for three years in football, hockey and baseball, and was co-captain of football last fall.

Captain

As captain of the hockey team, he won a place on the Bay State all-star team, and was presented a hockey stick autographed by the entire Bruins squad. He ended the regular season as high scorer of the league.

Brown Club of Boston also is represented by two other scholars at Brown, John Marsolini, of Milton, and William Crooker, of Malden, who have distinguished themselves scholastically in activities and athletics.

Marsolini, President of the Class of 1941, won his baseball letter this spring and is expected to be a valuable end on the football team this fall, while Crooker, captain of the freshman football team, is a leading center candidate.

Al Unser, pilot of Gastonia's Tar Heel League club, has substituted behind the plate, on the mound, in center field.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

[Results June 25]

International League

Newark 6-7, Syracuse 0-6.
Toronto 6-4, Montreal 5-3.
Buffalo 4-2, Rochester 3-1.
Jersey City 5-4, Baltimore 2-3.

American Association

Columbus 5-1, Indianapolis 3-6.
Louisville 2-2, Toledo 0-6.
Kansas City 3-3, Minneapolis 2-2.
Milwaukee 10-4, St. Paul 9-2.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 5-2, Hollywood 3-6.
San Diego 5-2, Oakland 2-3.
Seattle 9-1, San Francisco 3-2.
Los Angeles 6-3, Portland 1-5.

Southern Association

Atlanta 4-5, Birmingham 0-1.
Chattanooga 3-10, New Orleans 0-2.
Memphis 3-7, Knoxville 1-10.
Nashville 8-5, Little Rock 4-9.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 12-0, Shreveport 0-2.
Beaumont 1-2, Fort Worth 0-3.
San Antonio 6-2, Dallas 1-0.
Houston 4-1, Tulsa 3-0.

Eastern League

Albany 4-9, Elmira 3-3.
Binghamton 4-3, Williamsport 2-2.
Springfield 4-2, Wilkes-Barre 0-6.
Hartford 5-3, Scranton 2-6.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	46	12	.793
Boston	31	23	.574
Cleveland	32	28	.533
Detroit	32	29	.525
Chicago	29	28	.509
Philadelphia	24	35	.407
Washington	24	38	.387
St. Louis	17	42	.288

Results June 24

Chicago 14, Boston 6.
New York 2, St. Louis 1.
Washington 12, Detroit 4.
Philadelphia 10, Cleveland 6.

Results June 25

Detroit 6, Washington 5.
St. Louis 7, New York 3.
New York 11, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 10, Cleveland 2.
Chicago at Boston, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	37	22	.627
St. Louis	32	25	.561
New York	33	27	.550
Chicago	32	29	.525
Brooklyn	28	29	.491
Pittsburgh	27	30	.474
Boston	24	34	.414
Philadelphia	19	36	.345

Results June 24

St. Louis 5, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 1, Chicago 0.
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 2.
New York 7, Cincinnati 2.

Results June 25

Boston 8, St. Louis 5.
Boston 2, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 5.
New York 3, Cincinnati 2.

And Talking of . . . Golf

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The One-Club Woman—Cotton vs. Locke?

LONDON—The person least affected by the new limitation of golf clubs in Britain to 14 per player per round must surely be Miss G. D. Minoprio, well-known participant in women's big-time tournaments here. For, as far as this dashing young lady is concerned, you could cut the permissible number of weapons down to two and still leave her with one more than she needs. Because she uses only one club, anyway. It is a cleek, and in the course of a round it is liable to be put to the most un-cleek-like work, from long drives and short putts to blasting operations in the sand-traps.

I would not have you think from this that Miss Minoprio takes her golf with undue levity. Far from it. As a matter of fact, she spent two whole months practicing on the links of the Royal Portrush Golf Club prior to this year's British Open Championship for Women, there. So it seemed rather pathetic that she should be called upon to use her local knowledge over only 13 holes while being defeated, 7 and 5, by Peggy Edwards, champion of Lancashire.

No Serious Hope

Miss Minoprio strode very confidently into action, swinging her solitary club and wearing what I saw described subsequently in a fashion note as her "stream-lined" trousers. But, of course, she really did not have a serious hope of victory, battling with just a cleek against a thoroughly competent opponent equipped for all emergencies. It is only because this original young lady is potentially a very good golfer indeed that she makes any sort of a show under the handicap that she imposes so quaintly upon her game. Against Miss Edwards she played some excellent shots — one specially notable one was a prodigious putt at the 8th hole for a 2—but you do not have to think very deeply to realize that she is asking overmuch of her cleek and her capability when she applies both to shots that would make Henry Cotton or Bobby Locke resort to a sand-iron.

Coupling the name of Locke and Cotton in this way, I do only what a great number of people have been doing enthusiastically in their conversation ever since the talk of a challenge match between this pair of famed professionals was first mooted some while ago. Locke, spectacular young champion from South Africa, expressed himself immediately as in favor of such a meeting. But Cotton, who is several other things, including a shrewd business man, as well as Britain's No. 1 golf professional, took a different view. He reasoned that since he served a long and hard apprenticeship in competition in order to reach the top of the tree, he would be unbusinesslike to take the chance of a spectacular tumble in public prestige for the sake of attempting to prove himself better than a youngster with everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Gaining Plenty

Locke, I may say, is gaining plenty. Experience, renown, money, skill. A fact illustrated very strikingly when he won his recent challenge match with Reginald Whitcombe, winner of the British Open Championship at Sandwich last season.

This contest at Coombe Hill saw a golf match televised for the first time. Or rather the viewers did. And what they saw was decidedly impressive. The match, as you may recollect, was over 72 holes for £500 a side, and Locke's margin of victory was the unexpectedly large one of 6 and 5. Which was the result of a sort of landslide against Whitcombe that seemed to bear no explicable relationship to the golf he had played before it occurred or the golf that he played afterwards.

Whitcombe was 1 hole down at the end of the first 36, and he transformed that deficit into a lead of 1 up at the turn on the third time round the course. Then, to the amazement of one and all, he lost 7 of the 9 homeward holes, and consequently started the last eighteen five to the bad. With the match, to all intents and purposes, in the bag, Locke's golf in the last stage was justifiably confident and carefree, and he was a one-putt man on 7 of the 13 greens visited on the afternoon of the second day.

Directly after the battle ended there was talk of a return match. But, when these lines were written, the plans for such a thing seemed to have fallen through. And conversation focussed on the discussion of Locke versus Cotton prospects. Cotton is understood to be willing to consider such a match if Locke finishes higher than he (Cotton) does in the British "Open" at St. Andrews, starting July 3. Which adds additional interest to a tournament that, with so many fine golfers from abroad named on the list of entrants, is an extremely interesting proposition anyway.

Parks to Dodgers

PITTSBURGH, June 26 (AP)—The Dodgers announced yesterday the addition to their roster of Art Parks, outfielder from the Brooklyn team's farm outfit, the Montreal Royals of the International League.

Manager Leo Durocher said the Dodgers sent Montreal pitchers Gene Schott and Cletus (Boots) Poffenberger, and Outfielder Goody Rosen on option for Parks. The amount of cash involved in the deal was not made public.

Parks will report in Boston when the Dodgers arive there Tuesday.

Statistics Department

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Not that anyone cares, but it is estimated that there are 3,200,000 mricks in the Indianapolis Speedway.

Parker Is Back In Tennis Fold For Top Rating

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP) — Frankie Parker, Pasadena, Calif., veteran of the courts, is headed back up the tennis ladder, this time equipped with the strong forehand drive he lacked a few years ago.

Parker goes after his second clay-courts championship today in the titular battle with Gardner Mulloy of Miami, Fla. The former Milwaukee youth, who moved to California several years ago will be trying for his fourth-straight tournament victory, having just won sectional honors in California, Kansas City and St. Louis.

A few years ago Parker earned a rating as low as No. 2 in singles competition, mainly on the strength of a good backhand and defensive tactics, but now his game is more powerful and better balanced. He was rated No. 8 last year.

Parker advanced to the clay-court finals yesterday by eliminating Gene Mako of Los Angeles, 6—3, 9—7, 6—0. His final opponent, Mulloy, was equally impressive in triumphing over Wayne Sabin, second-seeded entrant from Portland, Ore., 7—5, 6—0, 6—3.

Parker won his first clay-courts title in 1933. This is Mulloy's second-straight appearance in the finals. He lost the 1938 title battle to Bobby Riggs, now competing in Europe.

The doubles finals bring together Parker and Mako against Sabin and Johnny Doeg of Newark. Parker and Mako defeated Ted Olewine of Santa Monica, Calif., and Ernest Sutter of New Orleans, 7—5, 6—2, 6—0 in the semifinals. Sabin and Doeg went four sets before defeating Mulloy and Charles Mattman of New York, 7—5, 6—8, 6—3, 10—8.

Louise Raymond Keeps College Girls' Net Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 26—It was Louise Raymond's day here Saturday when the Smith College senior from Scarsdale, N. Y., successfully defended her national college girls' tennis crown in defeating Elaine Fischel of the University of California at Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—4. at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Miss Raymond teaming with Christine Waples, Bryn Mawr, won the doubles title a little later by turning back the challenge of the sister tandem, Elaine and Fischel, 6—2, 6—2.

It was truly all Miss Raymond in the two matches. Her smooth strokes, especially augmented by her strong backhand, combined with a forcing game throughout the singles were too much for the California girl, who last year extended her rival to three sets under the s ame setting.

Local Box Scores

Bees

June 25
First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Garms rf	6	1	1	1	4	0	0
Cooney cf	6	1	4	4	3	0	0
Hassett 1b	6	2	2	2	9	2	0
West lf	4	3	3	7	3	0	0
Majeski 3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller s	5	1	4	5	6	6	1
Masi c	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lopez c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huber 2	5	0	2	2	2	3	0
Errickson p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanning p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frankhouse p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	45	8	17	22	27	11	1

ST. LOUIS							
Gutteridge 3	4	0	1	2	2	4	1
Brown s	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Moore cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Mize 1	5	1	4	4	11	2	0
Padgett c	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Medwick lf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Slaughter rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
S Martin 2	5	1	3	5	1	4	0
McGee p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dean p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*King	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Shoun p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Cooper p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Owen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunkel p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	38	5	12	15	27	13	1

*Batted for Dean in 4th. ‡Batted for Cooper in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, West 3, Miller 2, Hassett, Masi 2, Medwick, S. Martin 2, King, Padgett. Two-base hits, West, Miller, Gutteridge. Three-base hit, S. Martin. Home run, West. Sacrifice, Padgett. Left on bases, Boston 13, St. Louis 12. Base on balls, by McGee 2, by Cooper, by Errickson, by Lanning 3, by Frankhouse. Struck out, by McGee, by Shoun, by Dean, Hits, off McGee, 7 in 2 1-3 innings; off Dean, 4 in 1 2-3 innings; off Shoun, 4 in 3 1-3 innings; off Cooper, 2 in 2 1-3 innings; off Sunkel, 0 in 1 inning; off Errickson 8 in 4 1-3 innings; off Lanning, 3 in 3 1-3 innings; off Frankhouse, 1 in 1 1-3 innings. Winning pitcher, Lanning. Losing pitcher, McGee. Time 2h. 34m. Umpires, Campbell and Ballanfant.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Garms, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cooney, cf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	1	2	2	6	1	0
West, lf	4	1	2	5	1	0	0
Majeski, 3b	4	0	2	2	2	2	0
Miller, ss	4	0	1	2	2	4	0
Lopez, c	4	0	1	1	9	1	0
Warstler, 2b	2	0	0	0	2	4	0
Posedel, p	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	33	2	8	12	27	12	0

ST. LOUIS							
Gutteridge 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Brown ss	4	0	2	2	1	7	0
Moore cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Mize 1b	4	0	1	1	12	1	0
†Myers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medwick lf	4	0	2	3	3	0	1
Slaughter rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
S. Martin 2b	3	0	1	1	3	3	0
Owen c	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Padgett c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Davis p	1	0	0	0	2	3	0
*King	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bowman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	0	8	9	27	14	1

*Batted for Davis in eighth. †Ran for Mize in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Runs batted in, Majeski, West. Two base hits, Miller, Medwick. Home run, West. Sacrifice, Davis. Double plays, Miller, Warstler and Hassett 2; S. Martin, Brown and Mize; Majeski, Warstler and Hassett. Left on base, Boston 5, St. Louis 6. Base on balls, by Davis, by Posedel. Struck out, by Davis, by Bowman, by Posedel 7. Hits, off Davis 8 in 8 innings; off Bowman, 0 in 1 inning. Passed ball, Owen. Losing pitcher, Davis. Time, 1h. 37m. Umpires, Ballanfant and Campbell. Attendance, 10,379.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Seventh All-Star Game Close

Two weeks from tomorrow, weather permitting, the seventh annual All-star game will be played in Yankee Stadium. When the two hand-picked teams take the field before what is expected to be a record-breaking turnout, the American Leaguers will be trying for their fifth victory; the National for their third. This will be All-star exhibit number two for New York. The second game of the series, in 1934, was staged at the Polo Grounds. Last the year the Nationals won, 4-1, at Crosley Field, Cincinnati.

Once again the rival managers are called upon to pick their players, and this time there will be 25 men on each squad. Gabby Hartnett, because he piloted the Chicago Cubs in the last World Series, will lead the cream of the National League. Joe McCarthy was to inherit the American post for the third successive year. However, because this is the Centennial campaign and because Connie Mack is dean of managers in the younger circuit, the honor has been waived along to him. The idea was originated by McCarthy and it was a fine gesture.

Belonged to Fans

When the All-Star game was inaugurated back in 1933, it belonged to the fans. They named the managers and all players who participated. But when the Americans swept the first three with apparent ease, the so-called "dream game" became much more than just that. The prestige of the older league became involved. The string of setbacks shattered the ancient dignity of the Nationals, which probably was the chief reason for placing the selections of the participants in experienced hands. Having established a long-existing monopoly in the World Series, the Americans were continuing their dominance in the July classic. However, a strong feeling still exists among the scribes in favor of giving the contest back to the men and women who pay the freight. It was their one chance—and only one—to feel that they were part of a big league game.

Even now, Mack and Hartnett are planning their respective squads. They are restricted only by the rule which states that every club shall be represented. Otherwise, Connie would probably use the entire Yankee team. In fact, the regular Yankee outfit would be more powerful than any All-Star team you could name. No other club in baseball can make this claim. All of which boils down to the question: Why have a World Series? The only mystery now surrounding the October classic concerns the length of time it will take McCarthy to win it.

Stress Offense

However, back to the All-Star game. In naming their squads, the rival managers will again stress offense in a wide majority of berths. In a single game such as the July 11 affair, one long hit in the ninth can offset eight innings of brilliant pitching. Through a series, defensive genius might play a leading role. But in a game such as this, the offense plays the heavy role nine times out of 10. So it will again be the boys with the inflated batting averages who will dominate the squads at Yankee Stadium.

It is interesting to note that of the four leading American batters in All-Star history, three will probably be back to play a part in the approaching event. Charley Gehringer, at an even .500; Al Simmons, with .462; Jimmy Foxx, at .400, and Bill Dickey, with a .364 figure, today paced the so-called "regulars" in the classic, and as the situation now exists, all except Simmons figure to be among the 25 American Leaguers. Al, of course, is now in the National League with the Boston Bees, and there is little chance that he will be in New York July 11 unless he pays his own way.

Gehringer has played all six games to date, and although young Joe Gordon may be the better second baseman, Charley will no doubt get the sentimental nod. The Detroit "Mechanical Man" is not the keystone guardian he once was, but he is still far above the average. Lou Gehrig appeared in the six previous contests and the entire baseball world regrets that the great Yankee must sit this one out. If fans were voting for the players again this summer, the name of Gehrig would be apparent on more than a few ballots. Wonder if Connie Mack has thought of naming Columbia Lou as one of his coaches?

Georgetown Golfer Under Par

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 26 (AP)—It took Bill Shea, Georgetown University ace, to show practicing "cap and gown" golfers that the Wakonda course here is not so difficult.

Playing a final tune up round before the opening National Collegiate tournament shots were fired today, Shea turned in a blistering 33-36—69, three under par.

None of the otner 180 contestants here for the collegiate classic has been able to crack the 72 target in three days of practice sessions. The Georgetown entry sank one chip shot for a birdie four and a 75-yard pitch for an eagle three.

23 More Entered

The size of the field—23 more than last year's record total at Louisville—today caused tournament officials to wonder whether all the entries would succeed in playing the first 18 holes of the qualifying round before dark.

Henry Stafseth of Michigan State and Fred Eaton of Dartmouth teed off to lead the qualifying caravan. The 64 top players tomorrow night will constitute the championship bracket for four days of match play.

Chick Evans of Chicago, general tournament Chairman, said the defending champion, Johnny Burke of Georgetown, will be placed in No. 1 position in the top bracket and the medalist will be listed at the bottom of the lower bracket. The other 62 players will be placed in the order their names are drawn, he added.

Stanford Defending

Many of the coaches and players were predicting scores of 160 or 162 would land in the championship bracket.

The team title, now held by Stanford, will be decided on the basis of a school's four best scores in the 36-hole qualifying rounds Coach Ted Payseur of Northwestern, whose squad won the 1939 Big Ten championship, forecast a team total of 616—a 77 average and 15 strokes more than Stanford needed a year ago—would be "very close to the top over this course."

Two 18-hole matches will be played Wednesday, two more Thursday, the 36-hole semifinals Friday and the 36-hole championship test Saturday.

Burke, playing under wraps, went around in 80 yesterday. Bert McDowell of Louisiana State, who lost to Burke in the 1938 finals, turned in a 76. Tom Sheehan, Notre Dame sharpshooter, shot a 74, the second best performance of the day.

Portland Y. C. Race

PORTLAND, Maine (AP) — The Portland Yacht Club has announced its ninth annual Monhegan Island ocean race would start from this port Aug. 26.

The 100-mile cruise will be over a tringular course, from Portland to Cape Porpoise to Monhegan Island and back to Portland.

Already the club had two entries, the Q-boat Falcon, owned by Dr. Roy Wheeler, Boston, and the 39-foot yawl Eliza, owned by Ernest S. Ballard of Chicago and Great Chebeague Island.

Dawson Wins

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—George Dawson, 37-year-old Chicagoan, won the Illinois amateur golf championship June 24, defeating Ralph Carlson of Lombard, 4 and 3, in the 36-hole title match over the Champaign Country Club course.

Carlson, who used to caddy for Dawson at Glen Oaks course in Chicago, will lead the University of Illinois team in the national intercollegiate tournament at Des Moines.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Saturday's sales	187,820
1939 volume to date	105,834,295
1938 volume to date	107,364,098

Market Leaders Off Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—The stock market turned in a losing performance today, with leaders conceding fractions to 2 or more points. While the proceedings for the most part were slow, volume picked up a bit after midday and then dwindled. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares. The low marks of the session were shaded in many cases near the finish.

Several factors contributed to speculative restraint, brokers said. Among these were heightened tension in the British-Japanese Far Eastern wrangle, disclosure air forces of Russia and Japan have been battling on the Mongol border for about a month, and a more militant note in the latest Hitler speech.

Business prospects, on the other hand, continued as a prop to sentiment and, it was thought, accounted principally for the smallness of offerings.

Stocks inclined to give ground included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse, Philip Morris, Montgomery Ward, Loft, Liquid Carbonic, Spicer Mfg., Public Service of N. J. and Eastman Kodak.

Rails were fairly resistant, with Santa Fe up a trifle at one time.

In the curb Electric Bond & Share, Humble Oil, and Standard Steel Spring slipped. Improved were Nehi Corp. and Lake Shore.

Better-grade bonds were in demand at firm prices today in a mixed and listless market.

Bonds Generally Lower

Corporate bonds took a down slant today as the market followed stocks to lower levels.

A few issues breasted the main tide but losses ranging to more than a point were in the majority near the final hour.

Brokers said renewed apprehension over foreign affairs, with leading European nations straining to get war equipment ready, seemed to be the chief weight on market sentiment.

New York City traction issues, recently in the limelight, joined other groups on the fall. U. S. Treasury issues mostly were down a shade.

Among the losers were Santa Fe general 4s, Delaware & Hudson refundings 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, Great Northern 4s, New York Central 5s, Portland General Electric 4½s, and Studebaker 6s.

Foreign bonds were unsettled, with Italian issues feeling some pressure. Down 1 to around 3 were Italy 7s, Milan 6¼s, Rome 6½s, Panama 5s and Uruguay 4s.

Wheat Values Wipe Out Earlier Losses

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—Wheat tumbled about a cent today, but then quickly rebounded, wiping out practically all of the loss.

Selling based on sharp price losses in European markets and the heavy movement of new grain in the Southwest caused the early slump but the decline attracted increased support, partly from mills. The Southwest received heavy rains which in some areas were reported to have damaged unharvested grain. Although new wheat is moving to terminals in large volume and earlier than a year ago, the bulk is going into storage.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅜ lower compared with Saturday's finish, July 69¼-⅜, September 70⅜-½, and corn was unchanged to ⅜ higher, July 47½-⅝, September 49⅛. Oats lost ¼ cent.

Kansas Power Bond Issue Is Planned

WASHINGTON (AP).—Kansas Power Company, of Great Bend, Kas., has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering the intended issuance and sale of $5,000,000 worth of 4 per cent first mortgage bonds, Series "A," due 1964.

Proceeds of the issue, together with proceeds of a $600,000 bank loan, will be used to redeem $5,424,000 of the company's 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, series "A" due 1947.

The Chicago banking firm of Harris, Hall will be principal underwriters.

The company is a subsidiary of Middle West Corporation, a registered holding company.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: International political disturbances continued to hamper stock market activity today and prices worked irregularly lower. British funds rallied slightly from the day's lows. Trans-Atlantics were heavy and most foreign bonds, especially far eastern loans, dropped back. Home rails followed the general market pattern and oils paced a decline among commodity stocks. Industrials were uniformly lower.

Paris: Slow dealings left most Bourse quotations lower today. Rentes dipped 5 to 20 centimes and Bank of France lost 23 francs. Royal Dutch and Suez Canal posted small declines.

Liverpool: Wheat futures dropped 1¼ to 1½ pence today, all positions recording new season's lows. selling was based on continued optimistic crop reports and limited cash demand.

Cotton futures moved narrowly pending further news of U. S. export subsidy plan developments. The closing range was off 1 to 4 points.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Jun23
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	2	35	34	34	−1¾
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ¼
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	22	22	22	
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jun16
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	7	51⅛	50	50	−1½
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	Jun21
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	8	7½	7¼	7¼	
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun23
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7¼	7	7	− ¾
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅜
19	9	Alleg pr pf	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jun24
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	15	16¼	15⅜	15⅜	−1
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun23
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	167¼	166	167¼	Jun23
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
13⅜	9½	Allied Mill (¾)	1	11½	11½	11½	− ½
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	13	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	− ⅛
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68	68	68	Jun20
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	14	34½	33	33	−1¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	− ¼
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	− ¼
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	8	66⅛	65½	65½	−1
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun21
32	16¾	Am Airlines	13	29⅛	28½	28⅝	−1⅛
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	12⅜	12	12	− ⅜
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun23
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	13	38⅝	38	38¼	+ ¼
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	1	93	93	93	−1
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	2	174⅞	174⅞	174⅞	Jun24
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	6	21⅞	20½	20½	−1½
55	32	Am Car pf	3	38	36¾	38	Jun22
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅜
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun21
124	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	123½	123½	123½	− ½
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ¼
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	Jun22
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	9	9	9	9	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	3	3	3	
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun14
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ¾
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	18⅜	18	18⅜	−1
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7	7	7	Jun22
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jun15
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Jun24
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Jun24
51	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	1	50¾	50½	50½	
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun23
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	1	17½	17	17½	− ½
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	51	50	50	+3
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	12⅞	12½	12½	− ½
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun22
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	11	31½	30¼	30¼	−2¾
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 9
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	20	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ¼
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	1	39	39	39	− ¼
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	1	34	34	34	− ¼
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	40	12⅝	12	12	− ⅝
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	8	13½	13	13	− ½
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	55½	55	55½	+1
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun23
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	2	12½	12½	12½	− ⅜
53⅝	35½	Am Sm&R(1⅛g)	20	42¼	40⅞	40⅞	−1⅝
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	140¼	140¼	140¼	+
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	− ⅞
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	15	24¼	23⅛	23⅜	−1½
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅜
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	2	11	11	11	− ¼
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	16½	16¼	16¼	− ¾
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−1⅜
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	16	162⅛	160	160	−2½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	82	82	82	− ¼
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	10	84⅝	83¼	83¼	−1
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	+ ¼
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅜
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	32	9⅜	9	9	− ½
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	84	84	Jun20
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	10	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	Jun23
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	33⅜	33⅝	33⅝	−1⅜
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	23	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	− ¾
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	39	39	39	Jun22
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	9	24	23¼	23¼	−1½
15⅝	8¾	Andes Copper	1	10	10	10	Jun17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	1	26½	26½	26½	− ¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Jun24
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	3	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	38	38	38	
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	6	39	38	38	−1
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	7	7	7	Jun24
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Jun23
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59	59	59	Jun23
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun22
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	15	27¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅞
71	51⅞	Atch T pf (3½g)	1	58	58	58	−1½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	17	17	17	− ½
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y29
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun19
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	4	20½	20½	20½	− ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun22
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	20	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46	46	46	− ⅛
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	51½	51½	51½	−2½
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun20
4⅜	2	Auburn Auto	3	2	2	2	Jun24
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun23
8⅞	4	Aviation Corp	58	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	17	11⅝	10⅞	11	− ¾
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	10	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun21
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	2	12½	12½	12½	− ½
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅝
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	15	13¾	13½	13½	− ⅛
22¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	9	21⅜	20⅜	20⅜	−1¼
23½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	6	23½	22¾	22⅞	− ⅜
102⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Jun22
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	Jun24
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	14	23⅛	22¼	22⅜	−1
21¼	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	9	20½	20⅜	20½	
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	− ½
57½	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	47	47	47	Jun24
80	51⅜	Beth Steel	27	55½	54¼	54¼	−2⅛
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	108	108	108	+ ⅛
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	3	21	20	20	−1⅛
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	17	17	17	Jun24
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	12	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	21	21½	21	21	− ⅜
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	4	21⅛	21	21	− ¼
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	21¾	21	21¾	+ ¼
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	21	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	− ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	15	23	22½	22½	− ½
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun20
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	− ⅜
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	7	7	7	
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	13	9¾	9½	9½	− ⅝
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	14	19⅞	19½	19½	− ½
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	37	37	37	−1¼
50	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	11	49	49	49	− ½
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	7	10	9⅜	10	Jun23
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅜
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	3	41	40¾	40¾	− ¼
24⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un Gas	16	22½	21½	21⅞	− ⅜
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jun23
15¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	12	14¼	14⅛	14¼	− ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	3	8½	8½	8½	Jun24
8	4	Budd Mfg	1	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	2	4	4	4	
30	16	Bullard Co	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ¾
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	− ¾
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	7	15⅛	14½	14½	− ¾
18¾	11¼	Burr Add (.20g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅜
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun22
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Jun15
4¼	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Jun22
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	1	13	13	13	

C

20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	4	19¾	19	19	− ⅞
52⅛	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	− ⅛
2½	5⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	− ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	20	17½	17	17¼	− ½
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	5	4⅛	4	4	− ⅜
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jun21
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun24
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	15	15	15	− ⅛
3⅞	2½	Car & Gen (.10g)	2	2⅝	2½	2½	− ⅛
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	75	75	75	−2
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	13	44	43¼	43½	− ⅞
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jun23
24⅜	13⅝	Celanese Corp	62	22¾	21¼	21¼	−1¾
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	6	12	11¾	11¾	− ⅜
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (4½)	1	20¼	20¼	20½	Jun21
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
9½	4	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	M'y17
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun21
5½	3½	Century Rib M	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun23
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	5	37	36¼	36¼	− ½
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	6	7⅝	7½	7½	− ⅜
30	18⅜	Champ, Pap & F	3	18½	18½	18½	− ¾
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun23
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	7	32½	32¼	32¼	− ½
94	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	94	94	94	Jun23
25⅛	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	4	20⅝	20½	20½	− ⅜
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun21
1	½	Chi & N West	1	½	½	½	− ⅛
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun24
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun21
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	¼	⅜	Jun24
1⅛	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	5	⅝	½	½	− ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13	13	13	
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	35	35	35	Jun22
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jun22
¾	¼	Chi, Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun21
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
⅝	⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	M'y31
143⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11	11	11	− ⅛
13⅛	7	Childs Co	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ¼
85¼	53⅝	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	95	70⅜	68¼	68⅜	−2¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	3	11⅜	11½	11½	− ½
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Jun22
26	15	ClarkEquip(1¼g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jun23
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	2	25	24⅛	24⅛	−1⅜
60⅛	36½	ClimaxMol(1.20)	4	40⅝	39⅛	39¼	−1¾
31⅜	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	24	30¾	29½	29⅞	−1⅜
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	128	126½	126½	−1½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	Jun22
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	25	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	− ⅜
106	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	Jun23
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	2	26⅜	26¼	26¼	−1¾
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun24
20⅜	14	Col Br A (.60g)	4	19⅜	19	19	− ¾
20⅜	14	Col Br B (.60g)	2	19⅛	19¼	19¼	− ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	30	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	− ½
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	Jun23
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½⅞ct)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ¼
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jun 9
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	7	90½	89	89	−1⅝
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	3	45⅜	45	45	− ¾
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	108	108	108	Jun21
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	50½	49¾	49¾	− ¾
110½	106	Coml Tcvpf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun21
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	11	10	9¾	9¾	− ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	40	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
65	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	4	64¼	63	63	−1¾
29¾	25⅝	Com'th Ed (.80g)	62	29⅝	29¼	29½	− ¼
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun22
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	4	23⅜	23	23⅛	− ¼
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	7	7	7	Jun16
25½	18⅛	Consol Aircraft	4	19½	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅞
87⅜	58⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun13
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	54	30¾	30	30¼	− ½
107½	101⅜	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Jun24
2½	1¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun22
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(½k)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	3	6½	6½	6½	− ¼
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	28	7¾	7½	7½	− ¼
3¼	1⅝	Con R R Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun22
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	2	2	2	Jun19
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun24
100⅛	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	14	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	− ¾
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	2	15¼	15	15	−1⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Jun19
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	14	38¾	37½	37⅝	−1¾
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114	114	114	Jun20
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun22
36⅞	29½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ¼
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
31½	21⅛	Cont Oil D (½g)	20	22½	21¾	21¾	−1
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (½g)	1	21	21	21	Jun24
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	9	65	64½	64½	−1¼
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	175	175	175	Jun13
6⅝	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	41	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅜
38	21	Crane Co	18	23⅜	22½	22½	−1⅜
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jun23
31¾	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	2	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
13	7⅛	Crosley Corp	12	11⅜	11	11⅜	Jun24
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	10	22¼	22	22	− ⅞
40¼	35	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	M'y23
37½	28	Cr

Commerce and Finance

Five-Months Excess of Exports Over Imports $263,890,000

Business and Industry

Department Store Earnings Decline 41 P. C. in 1938

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

American department stores look back on 1938 with a sigh of relief that it is gone. For last year was a bad year for them. Their profits dropped 41 per cent from the previous year's record. The general business decline is blamed for most of the drop.

But if the stores are willing to let bygones be bygones, the Harvard Business School Bureau of Business Research is not. For 19 years the Bureau, in conjunction with the National Retail Dry Goods Association has been studying the financial statements of department stores. In economic rain and shine it has published reports on department store operation. The one for last year is just out, written by Malcolm P. McNair, Professor of Marketing at Harvard. And it is the authority for the above tale of shrinking profits.

Second Year of Decline

What makes the falling off in profits disturbing to store management is that it is the second consecutive annual decline. Whereas the nation's stores, collectively,—that is, the 695 stores reporting to the Bureau which account for 38 per cent of all department store business—kept a little over four cents out of every dollar's worth of sales as profit (4.15 cents to be exact) in 1937. They only kept a little over two and one-half cents last year (again, to be exact 2.65 cents).

But, one might say, they did make money. Yes, though for the first time since 1934—the depth of the depression—the stores collectively lost money on merchandising operations, over a cent on each dollar's sales. What made the final figure show a profit was revenue earned by leasing departments or by the carrying charges on insallment accounts. The stores would have been in the red in 1938 if it had not been for their "extra-curricular" activities.

Costs Are Increasing

The reasons for the poorer profit showing are many. But among the more obvious is the uptrend in the cost of doing business. Labor costs have increased. Consumers demand a wider variety of goods from which to make selections. They prefer to buy in smaller quantities and oftener. They ask for more services such as credit, lectures, demonstrations. All these et ceteras cost money. And if they aren't tacked on to the price of the goods, for competitive reasons, they must come out of profits.

Professor McNair also points out the interesting trend in department store buying habits, that is the buying habits of the stores themselves. Instead of manufacturers going to the stores and selling their wares, the stores are beginning to seek out the manufacturers. Thus the stores take on the cost of buying their goods, a cost that was formerly born by the manufacturers in selling their goods.

Basement Sales Drop Less

Another interesting item culled from the rather involved statistical study of the business is the fact that basement sales for 1938 improved. That would indicate that when business is on the down grade, department store shoppers also go down—to the basement.

Returned goods, that perennial bugaboo of every department store, played its part in cutting down the store's sales. On the average every twentieth item sold was returned. Naturally the cost of handling and selling such goods cuts down profits.

Professor McNair's study is a scholarly and statistical study of department store operations. Only at one point does he pull in a political explanation in his business analysis. Department store business, he points out, has tended in the past to follow rather than precede changes in the index of industrial production of the nation. But the New Deal's spending program, he suggests, could possibly upset or reverse this sequence so that industrial production would follow changes in store sales rather than lead them.

Engineering Awards 21 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week, $40,543,000, were 21 per cent higher than in the corresponding 1938 week, but 27 per cent below the $55,425,000 total of a week ago as reported by Engineering News-Record.

This was the third consecutive week in which current totals exceeded respective 1938 figures.

The current week's business brought the aggregate for the year to $1,515,324,000, which was 27.5 per cent higher than $1,187,311,000 for the first 25 weeks of 1938.

The records compare as follows:

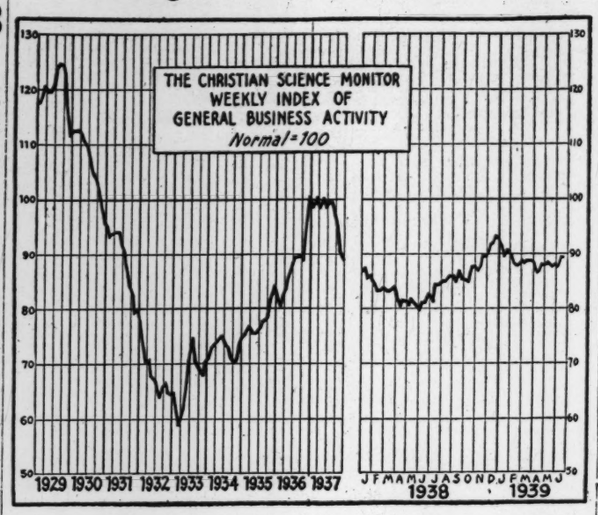
	This Week	Last Week
Private	$11,602,000	$11,474,000
Public	28,941,000	22,098,000
Total	40,543,000	33,572,000

Brokers' Loans Show A Further Decrease

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $517,000,000. The week ended June 21 and the totaled represented a decrease of $7,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $515,000,000.

Monitor Index Shows Slight Change in Level of Business


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J
1938
1939

Easing slightly from the level of the previous week, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity registered 89.2 (prel.) on June 17. This was 0.1 point below the current peak of 89.3 reached the week before on June 10 but substantially above the level of 81.0 for the corresponding date of last year. At the level of the last two weeks the index is higher than at any time since the early part of February.

While both electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings rose slightly during the week ended June 17 the increase in the former component fell short of seasonal and trend expectations and the adjusted index eased slightly from the high level of the previous week.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group rose in line with seasonal expectancy so that the adjusted index for this component leveled off for the week.

Bank debits outside New York City, the third component of the index, dropped off more than seasonally during the week. The decrease however, was only moderately more than looked for on an intramonthly basis and the decline in the adjusted index for the series small.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	June 17.* 1939	June 10, 1939	June 18 1938
Combined index	89.2	89.3	81.0
Bk debits outside NYC	82.7	83.0	80.4
Elec power prod	96.8	96.9	87.5
Misc carloadings	80.3	80.3	68.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market didn't go up much last week—but still it didn't go down. That was something, because according to the chartists' time-tables it should have gone on down to 130 on the Dow-Jones index, after nicking 140.

This may be an important point here. Since November the market has been in a widening zigzag with downward trend, like a ball bouncing downstairs with ever larger drops and higher bounces. A pencil line along the bottoms would touch the April low and along the tops would touch the recent 140 level. It looks as though if the market is going down from here, it is going down something awful; but if it goes only a few points above the 140 level, it is out of the rough.

A lot of people round here think that nothing is holding the market back but the foreign situation. Business activity, they say, gets better, and Washington is running wild on appropriations, double-budgeting, "self-liquidating" ventures and so on. If only, they say, the Japanese would ease up on the British in China and the Germans would take Danzig and get it over with, then the sailing would be clear.

A regular fortnightly survey of brokerage opinion reveals that "opinion is unanimous that the 145-150 area will be reached at some time during the summer . . . only a few . . . hedged their opinions . . . ex-war." (Unfortunately, these opinions haven't always been right by a long shot.)

Program Called "Old Stuff"

Business improves without benefit of broad commodity advance. Wheat has lost most of its gain, on better weather reports, and cocoa made a new low. On the other hand, cotton keeps hitting new tops on the prospect that Congress, while not giving the Administration its full export subsidy wishes, is giving Mr. Wallace a face-saver of round $35,000,000.

The President's "self-liquidating" investment program made the front pages but it didn't make the market at all. There were many reasons. Of course the first was that traders said "Old stuff." It is a species of pump-priming, which is getting to be as much of a drug on the market as old-fashioned jugglers' acts. Second, it didn't total much for 1939-1940 anyway—only $870,000,000.

These hundred-million figures have lost their kick. This total is less even than the amount by which the Social Security Act amendments will increase the cash deficit for 1939-1940.

Increased farm benefits, regular appropriations, relief rolls (probable, not yet authorized) and the like, about which the President makes a few remarks on needed extra taxes, will bulk far larger than this fancy program, which was already trial-ballooned in the TNEC hearings and anticipated in the budget message last January.

But most important reason for its not "taking," was that it looks like further entry of the government into private business. That is the way Wall Street took it, despite official assurances to the contrary. That discourages as much as the spending encourages.

For another thing the program may not get far anyway. Public works programs fall notoriously behind schedule. And this program is a lending program. Lending programs depend on borrowers. For two reasons municipalities may be slow in borrowing.

First, they have been getting cushy grants along with their PWA loans, so this new money to be offered for sewers, bridges, etc., is no sudden wealth. Second, the President doesn't like tax-exempts. He vetoed the Niagara Falls bridge for that reason. Maybe he won't want the new guaranteed obligations of the new capital banks to be tax-exempt; certainly they can hardly be exempt from surtaxes.

But municipal issues are; so local governments might actually be able to borrow in the open market cheaper than from the new capital bank. Then on the "self-liquidating" toll roads, high-speed highways, etc., the Bureau of Public Roads recently frowned on the desirability of most of these programs, and will have to be taught to think more rightly. There is likely to be quite a kick against Lauchlin Currie's idea of the Government buying railroad rolling stock and leasing it to the roads. (Incidentally, however, the rail equipments were virtually the only group to show any response to the big program.)

Are They Self-Liquidating?

As for the farm tenant program, Congress recently cut the budget on this from $50,000,000 to $25,000,000 and here comes the President asking for $250,000,000. And on foreign loans Congress recently balked at increasing the capital of the Export-Import Bank and here comes the President asking for $200,000,000 more.

On the side, apart from market meaning, the term "self-liquidating" was taken as a laugh. Except for the excellent record of the RFC, most of the "self-liquidating" "investments of the government so far are well in the red on any kind of sound bookkeeping. The CCC needs another $120,000,000 capital replenishment on top of last year's $90,000,000. The FFMC and the HQLC are doing better but realized and unrealized losses would take quite a bite out of their capital. The USHA is "self-liquidating" only because Congress has obligated future Congresses to keep putting up an annual ante which amounts to the interest.

That Saturday Closing

There was little surprise in the decision of the Clearing House banks to close on Saturdays this summer, but only because the enabling Quinn Act has been under discussion for months. Uncertain factor was whether non-clearing banks would co-operate and they have. Banks will probably keep skeleton staffs for safe deposit departments. Saving banks have not agreed on a common policy and may decide separately.

The big question now is whether the stock exchange will close on Saturday and governors will probably consider that today. The fact that banks stayed open heretofore has been a stock argument for keeping the exchange open. Wire houses do not like Saturday closing on account of their heavy overhead. There is a possibility that as offset to Saturday closing some extension of the traditional five-hour session may be made; it is being discussed.

SEC Chairman, Jerome Frank, made a speech as chairman given Friday evening, before an impressive organization dinner of the new Customers Brokers Association, disturbing brokers by raising again the troublesome question of segregation of brokers' cash and security balances. There is no feasible way to do it which would increase customers' security without taxing the convenience of trading.

May Imports Hit Highest Total In 17-Month Period

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The Commerce Department announced today merchandise imports into the United States rose in May to the highest figure in 17 months, totaling $202,502,000.

This figure was $54,000,000 more than in the corresponding month last year and $16,000,000 more than in April.

Merchandise exports in May amounted to $249,259,000 maintaining the traditional excess of exports by a margin of $46,757,000. For the first five months of the year, exports totaling $1,179,369,000 were ahead of the $915,479,000 imports by $263,890,000.

Big Export Excess

Last year, when an unusually large export excess was piled up, sales to foreigners in the first five months totaled $1,358,062,000, while imports amounted to $815,085,000, making an export excess of $542,977,000.

Although the rise in imports marked May figures, exports in the same month were 8 per cent higher than in April and were only 3 per cent under May, 1938.

The import gain, which continued a trend evident since industry set a faster pace after the recent recession and demanded more raw materials, was attributed by the department largely to larger purchases of crude rubber, tin, woodpulp, newsprint and coffee.

It was registered despite a sharp falling off of purchases of cameras and other specialties from Germany, which tripled its sales to the United States in April in an effort to get as much goods into this country as possible before the United States Treasury's extra 25 per cent tariff duty on German goods went into effect in the last week of that month.

Crude Imports Jump

For the first five months of 1939, a department analysis showed, imports of crude materials were 20 per cent larger than in the corresponding period last year, crude foodstuff importation gained 24 per cent, semi-manufactures increased 29 per cent, and finished manufactures were ahead 13 per cent, while manufactured foodstuffs, the only other classification, declined 7 per cent. The latter decline was attributed to smaller purchases of sugar in Cuba.

Reflecting in part the world's demand for armaments, exports were ahead of last year on metal working machinery, aircraft, rubber manufactures, textile manufactures, meat products, and certain chemicals.

Exports of gasoline, automobiles, copper and steel products, which had lagged in the first four months of this year, picked up substantially in May. Exports of foodstuffs, however, continued on a low level.

Gold imports in May totaled $429,440,000, compared with $52,987,000 in the same month last year, while gold imports of $36,000 in May of this year compared with $212,000 in May, 1938.

Silver imports in May, amounting to $6,152,000, fell below the $17,952,000 of May, 1938. Silver exports were $611,000 this May, compared with $317,000 in the same month last year.

Farmers' Subsidies Total $638,491,958 During 11 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported it paid $638,491,958 in subsidies to farmers for co-operating with crop control programs during the 11 months ended June 1.

The benefits included $121,348,422 in adjustment payments on the 1937 cotton crop; $58,030,952 in sugar payments for 1937 and 1938 crops; $378,616,711 in soil conservation payments, and $13,801,471 in parity payments for 1938 crops.

Operating expense of the AAA, exclusive of local farmer committees, were $18,156,148.

Gainsays Healy As To Dividend Arrears

NEW YORK (AP)—C. W. Kellogg, President, Edison Electric Institute, an organization suported by large utility holding systems, took issue with Securities and Exchange Commissioner Robert E. Healy, relative to the cause of the present condition of the equity market.

Mr. Healy, in a recent Cambridge, Mass., address, referring to aggregate arrearages of $433,000,000 in preferred dividends of utility operating and holding companies said "as long as such accumulations of arrearages remain uncorrected it is idle to talk about an equity capital market in the public utility industry."

Mr. Kellogg said the accumulations "are not the reason for a lack of equity market capital but the result of it. Utilities today, even where all preferred dividends have been paid, cannot sell their common stocks at the property values they represent."

He also said the equity market "is and has been influenced by the conditions both economic and governmental that the utilities have had to face."

Majestic Radio Option Taken

NEW YORK—Majestic Radio & Television Corporation announced that the option on 50,000 shares of its capital stock which it granted on February 21, 1939, has been exercised by British Type Investors, Inc., and that payment therefor has been received in full.

Record Trucking Recorded for May

By the Associated Press

Washington

The American Trucking Associations reported today the heaviest movement of freight in May for any month since the Association began computing figures in 1937.

The total was 1,072,301 tons, an increase of 10.7 per cent over April and of 32.7 per cent over May, 1938.

States to Strongly Oppose Federal Tax On Municipal Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—The Conference on State Defense, an organization of 45 State Attorneys General and other State and municipal officials, will present a strong program of witnesses in opposition to Federal taxation of State and municipal bonds at hearings beginning June 28 in Washington, Henry Epstein, Solicitor General of New York State, announced today.

Mr. Epstein said his organization was making preparations to have governors, state comptrollers, mayors, municipal finance officers and private experts in the field of public finance testify before the Ways and Means Committee.

"The oft repeated popular appeal that the tax exempt bond is a haven of refuge for the wealthy will be shown to be a canard based entirely upon theory and having no foundation in fact," Mr. Epstein declared. "The records show that a comparatively small proportion of our state and municipal bonds are held by wealthy individuals. The Treasury Department's own files show that state and municipal securities constitute no more than 5 per cent of the holdings of all estates probated during the past 10 years."

Mr. Epstein said the American Municipal Association, the United States Conference of Mayors, the Municipal Finance Officers Association, the Insitute of Municipal Law Officers and the Municipal Leagues in 30 states were co-operating with the state defense body in opposition to the Treasury attempt to tax municipal securities.

"We have no intention of leaving the field until this proposition has been killed once and for all," he added.

HLB Bill Would Raise Underwriting Limit on Mortgages

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House banking committee approved an amendment to the Home Loan Bank Act which would permit building and loan associations to underwrite first mortgages up to $100,000 on real estate used principally for homes.

The present law limits such associations, which are members of the Home Loan Bank system, to underwrite mortgages on dwellings of not more than 4-family units.

Another HOLC amendment would empower the Treasury to buy the obligations of the Home Loan Bank board and its subsidiary, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. These bonds now are marketed to the public.

A third amendment would lower the insurance rate charged by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation from ⅛ per cent to ½ per cent, but would give the corporation power to double the rate during any given year.

Firms, Individuals Indicted for Usury

NEW YORK (AP)—Three corporations doing an aggregate annual business of more than $5,000,000 were indicted along with 11 individuals for allegedly having exacted usurious rates from persons borrowing money on automobiles.

Assistant Attorney General Benjamin Heffner said thousands of cars were repossessed when the owners "were unable to meet the exorbitant and illegal interest rates," which, he said, ran as high as 200 per cent.

Owners were forced to pay a $25 fee, plus all outstanding debts to recover their cars, he said.

The rates, Mr. Heffner explained, were exacted under what he called the "hazard agreement."

He called this "a subterfuge resorted to by unprincipled money lenders on the ground that an automobile put up as collateral might be damaged before the loan was repaid."

Mr. Heffner disclosed that one of the corporations named was the Pacific Finance Corporation, which operates 23 branches throughout the State. The President of the firm, Leo Ritter, and his son, Sidney, the Vice-President, were among the individuals indicted. They surrendered at the District Attorney's office. Mr. Heffner said the elder Ritter also heads finance companies in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The names of others indicted were temporarily withheld.

Beneficial Loan Offering

NEW YORK—Public offering of 50,000 shares of Beneficial Industrial Loan Corporation common stock is being made by an underwriting group headed by Eastman, Dillon & Co. The shares were priced at $20.37½, based upon the closing quotations for the stock on the New York Stock Exchange. Within an hour of the offering, the underwriters reported that all of the shares had been sold and the books closed.

Steel Production Gains 2 Points To 54½ P C Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While demand for steel is showing a sidewise trend, production has again advanced the past week, says Steel magazine, gaining 2 points to 54½ per cent of capacity. This is the highest rate since last March and compares with 28 per cent in the like week of 1938.

"Mills are taking further steps toward correcting price irregularities which have prevailed in varying degree for several months," says Steel.

"An attempt will be made to adhere to official prices through withdrawal of all quotations below these levels. Galvanized sheets and merchant wire products, subject to concessions for some time, are among the principal commodities at which this action is aimed.

Outlook Is Indefinite

"Establishment of a relatively stable market for all products would come too late to repair much of the damage already incurred by the industry's earnings for this year as a whole. Heavy sales of sheets and strip at extremely low prices a few weeks ago contributed the major drain on profits.

"Except that fairly steady steelmaking is indicated for the next two months, the outlook remains somewhat indefinite. The automotive industry, still operating at a relatively high rate, shortly will require less steel as plants start to close for the annual model changeover period. Meanwhile small releases for manufacture of new model parts are increasing slowly and will continue to expand next quarter.

Heavy Products Demand Promising

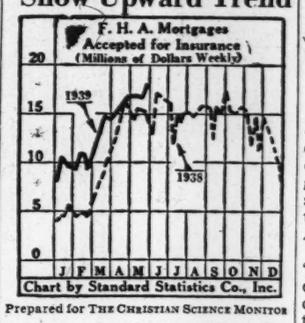
"Sustained shipments of heavy products for building and engineering construction are in prospect for at least several more months. The railroad outlook offers little promise of large steel orders soon, but recent developments in traffic, earnings and federal legislation give a more favorable aspect to equipment buying possibilities later in the year. Shipbuilding and armament production will continue to take moderate steel tonnages.

"Tin plate remains one of the major steel outlets, but is more likely to contract than expand in coming weeks.

"Several large construction projects help to bolster the fairly numerous small orders for structural shapes and concrete reinforcing bars. Among recent awards are 9000 tons of bars for a federal office building, Washington, and 4,200 tons of shapes for a Chicago school. Pending business in steel pipe includes 9,000 tons for Harrisburg, Pa." concludes the survey.

Scrap markets also have quieted, following several weeks of rising prices and heavier demand. Quotations generally are steady, however, and the composite holds at $14.62. The finished steel composite is unchanged to $55.70.

F. H. A. Mortgages Show Upward Trend



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The upward trend of mortgages accepted for insurance by the Federal Housing Authority has continued now for five months. The total for the last week in May was above any weekly total heretofore recorded.

Farish Sees Harm In Bill Segregating Crude Oil Operations

WASHINGTON (AP)—William S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, told a House judiciary subcommittee that a bill to divorce petroleum producers and refiners from marketing operations would disrupt the industry.

He explained that the industry operated on a program looking ahead five years and that integration of production, refining, transportation and marketing under single companies provided the most efficient method of operations, in the interests not only of the industry itself, but of labor and the consumers as well.

Under the bill proposed by Representative Harrington (D) of Iowa, he said, 7,700 employees in the marketing division of his company alone would be affected and Standard of New Jersey would have to dispose of property worth $106,000,000.

Purchasing Agents Association Finds Business Is Rising

NEW YORK (AP)—From all parts of the United States and Canada come reports of improved business conditions sufficient to change the general commercial picture to a somewhat brighter hue, the National Association of Purchasing Agents said.

The improvement, it stated, was "very slight but noticeable" and during the past 30 days actual incoming orders in various parts of the nation have shown an increase.

This was coupled with reports of lower inventories throughout the U. S. and Canada. Employment was said to have increased in the East and Canada without losing ground in the Middle West and West. Buying policy, however, in all sections was still gauged to current needs.

The improvement has not been felt in all lines of trade. Some, for example, reported that in the South an upturn had been felt since the low point in April, while others there reported no pickup.

Minnesota and North Carolina reported brighter prospects because of agricultural conditions and Tulsa, Montreal, Baltimore and Buffalo reported definite increases in trade circles generally. The statement concluded:

"With any unfounded optimism eliminated, it would seem that indications of noticeable setback within industrial affairs is entirely absent, and that moderate changes for the better should continue as the fall months are approached."

Commodity prices were reported weaker throughout the United States, and unchanged in Canada, reputedly due to slackened demand, but a firmer undertone was noted.

More Holders of G. M. Stock

NEW YORK—The total number of General Motors common and preferred stockholders for the second quarter of 1939 was 388,758, compared with 388,650 for the first quarter of 1939 and with 403,282 for the second quarter of 1938. There were 367,365 holders of common stock and the balance of 21,393 represents holders of prefered stock.

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Investors and savers seeking better return on their funds with complete safety of principal are invited to write for Free copy of Investor's Directory of Federal Savings & Loan Association and Insured State chartered Associations.

You may invest or save *by mail* at any of these insured associations in complete confidence because the safety of every saver's investment in each is insured up to $5,000 by the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation, an instrumentality of the U. S. Government.

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For PLEASURABLE *Summer Driving*

AUTOMATIC RADIO

Just press a button and there's the station you want. One of the new auto radios is a fine companion on a long drive. Select the type for your car at one of the automobile dealers, garages, service stations or accessory stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW SEAT COVERS

Give your car new interior beauty as well as cool comfort for the summer, by fitting the seats with new covers. There are several types of covers—some tailored to fit, others that slip on. See them on display at Monitor advertisers.

GOOD TIRES

It is reassuring to have good, sound rubber with road-gripping qualities on the four wheels of your car. Make sure of pleasurable driving now by replacing tread-worn tires at local Monitor advertisers equipped to serve you.

Everything FOR YOUR CAR MAY BE OBTAINED FROM MONITOR ADVERTISERS

MOTOR TUNE-UP

To assure easy starting, fuel economy, and trouble-free driving, have your car tuned up occasionally. Monitor advertising garages and automobile service shops maintain up-to-date equipment for doing this work efficiently.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Advertising Costs Seen Under 3 P. C. Of Selling Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the cost of advertising commodities in the United States ranges from a fraction of one per cent of the price of finished goods to a maximum of somewhat over 18 per cent, total expenditure for advertising probably amounts to less than 3 per cent of the aggregate sum paid by "terminal buyers" for finished goods, according to a report on distributing costs prepared by a special research staff for the Twentieth Century Fund.

An analysis is made of both the advantages and disadvantages of advertising, and, in general, the findings of the survey seem favorable to advertising as a social force, although the report cautions "that it is hazardous to make any generalization about it."

Low Per-Unit Cost

One striking fact cited in the study is the low per-unit cost of advertising in some of the most intensively advertised lines. Thus, the total bill for cigarette advertising in 1937 is estimated at $45,000,000 "yet the average cost for cigarettes selling at fourteen cents is little more than half a cent a package."

Similarly, the ad cost for a widely advertised 5-cent soft drink is less than 0.016 cent; for a 10-cent package of crackers, less than 0.1 cent for a 15-cent standard breakfast food, 0.3 cent; for a man's $1.95 shirt, 0.6 cent; for a $1.75 bed sheet, 1 cent.

The study cited the ability of advertising to educate consumers to use new products, particularly those of a technically complex nature, such as air-conditioning, hydraulic brakes on motor cars and the importance of vitamins in diet; to widen the markets for goods and create a mass demand; and in numerous instances to bring about price reductions through increased sales.

The chief disadvantage the study found in advertising was the likelihood that huge campaigns put on by manufacturers of essentially equivalent products to promote one particular brand over another increase prices to the consumer. However, the report added, even though frequently a branded product is higher in price than an unbranded one, the advertising does usually create a demand for the latter article also and, in a sense, raises a "price umbrella" for the unbranded item.

It is not safe to conclude that even substitute brands, now able to take advantage of this price umbrella, could sell their products more cheaply if the national advertising were to stop.

"Perhaps the general demand created by advertising would also stop," the report pointed out. "Moreover, such by-products of advertising as the newspapers, radio and magazines may be worth more to the consumer than the added cost of the advertised commodities."

Representative Costs

The advertising expenditures in cents per dollar received by manufacturers in nine representative field are listed as follows:

Product	Cents per Dollar
Tobacco	8.2
Confectionery and bottled beverages	6.7
Groceries	6.1
Furniture	4.1
Automobiles	4.0
Clothing	3.7
Home furnishings	3.0
Hardware	2.2
Agricultural equipment	1.6

Paul W. Stewart and J. Frederic Dewhurst, economist of the fund, prepared the report. Willard L. Thorp, director of research for Dun & Bradstreet, is chairman of the distribution committee, which will make a series of recommendations to the public for increased efficiency in the distributive system.

Week's Gold Imports Drop to $22,164,021

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports slumped again to $22,164,021 in the week ended June 16.

The Commerce Department said the amount was a return to the level of two weeks earlier when shipments totaled $27,919,957. The intervening week, however, foreigners sent $71,787,401 of the metal here.

The latest week's imports included $2,815,779 from Switzerland; $7,725,150 from England; $4,426,123 from Canada and $5,677,262 from Australia.

Silver imports were about as usual, totaling $1,506,744, and including $760,158 from Mexico; $157,388 from Japan, and $242,846 from England.

The week's exports amounted to $2,864 of gold and $24,304 of silver.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.69⅜	.69⅜	.68⅞	.69½	—.00¼
Sept.	.70¼	.70½	.69¾	.70⅜	
Dec.	.71⅝	.71¾	.70⅞	.71⅝	
	Corn				
July	.47¼	.47⅜	.46⅞	.47½	
Sept.	.49	.49⅛	.48½	.49⅛	
Dec.	.49½	.50	.49¼	.49⅞	+.00¼
	Oats				
Sept.	.29¾	.29¾	.29¼	.29⅜	—.00¼
	Rye				
July	.44	.44⅞	.43½	.44¾	+.00¼
Sept.	.46¾	.46¾	.45⅝	.46⅝	+.00⅜
Dec.	.47¾	.48⅜	.47⅛	.48⅝	+.00⅜

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
N Y Sept No. 3	1.96	1.97	1.96	1.97	+.02
Wld July No. 4	1.50	1.52	1.50	1.52	+.09
Wld Sept No. 4	1.17½	1.23½	1.17½	1.22½	+.06

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	4.07	4.05	4.05	4.09
Sept.	4.16	4.13	4.13	4.17

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3?s '43-40 June	103.16	103.16	103.16
2 3s '47-43	110.29	110.29	110.29
2 3¼s '46-44	111.13	111.10	111.10
1 4s '54-44	116.15	116.15	116.15
1 2s '47	106.3	106.3	106.3
1 3¼s '52-49	113.22	113.22	113.22
1 2½s '53-49	107	107	107
6 3s '55-51	112.2	112.1	112.1
7 2¾s '60-55	109.18	109.13	109.13
2 2¾s '63-'58	108	108	108
3 2¾s '65-60	107.30	107.25	107.25

Home Owners Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	100.6	100.6	100.6
1 2¼s '4442	105.4	105.4	105.4
6 3s '52-44	109.8	109.8	103.8
2 1½s '47-45	102.10	102.10	102.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '48	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Alleghany cv 5s '44	75⅛	75	75
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	28½	26½	26½
2 Allied Strs 4½s'50	100	100	100
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛
25 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	63¼	63½	63½
2 AmIGChem cv 5½s'49	102¾	102¾	102¾
8 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109⅜	109½	109½
10 Am T&T 3¼s '61	110¼	110	110
7 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Arm Del 4s 57	100	100	100
2 Arm Del 4s 55	100⅛	100	100
15 AT&SF 4s 95	111¼	110⅝	110⅝
11 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99¼	98⅞	99¼
4 AT&SF 4½s 48	103	102⅞	102⅞
4 AT&SF T Sh L 4s58	111½	111½	111½
2 A C Line 4½s 64	59¾	59¾	59¾
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	41	41	41
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	33¼	33¼	33¼
3 Atl Gu 5s WI 5s 59	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
4 B&O rfg 6s 95	193⅜	191¼	191¼
1 B&O rfg6s 95	183½	183½	183½
9 B&O 1st 5s 48	54	54	54
1 B&O 1st 5s 48ct	53	52	53
1 B&O rfg 5s 95	19	19	19
11 B&O cv 4½s 60	11	10⅞	10⅞
5 B&O 4½s 60 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
22 B&O 1st 4s 48	53¾	53	53
11 B&O 5s S W 50	40⅜	40½	40½
B&O 4s TC 59	44	44	44
5 Bang & Arros 5s 43	105½	105	105
2 Bell T Pa 5s 48B	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
3 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	106¾	106⅝	106¾
12 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	105	104½	104½
14 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ61	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
12 Brly Edis 3½s 66	110¼	110	110
66 Brkly Man Tr 4½s 66	77½	76	76
23 Brkly Un Gas 5s 45	111¾	111¾	111¾
9 Brkly Un Gas 5s 50	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
76 Brkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	104	103¾	104
1 Buf R&P 5s 57	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	31	31	31
4 Bur C R&No 5s '34	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
11 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102⅜	101½	101⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115⅞	115½	115⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	124	124	124
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	96½	96½	96½
8 Can Pac 4½s '60	86⅝	86⅜	86⅜
11 Can Pac pr 5½s	74½	74¼	74¼
2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	92	92	92
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	45¾	45¼	45¼
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	15	15	15
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 C & O 2½s '96	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
35 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¾	99¼	99¼
18 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	94¾	94	94¼
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98⅞	98½	98½
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103	103	103
13 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100½	100½	100½
12 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17½	17	17
9 Chic Gt2West 4s '59	18¾	18½	18½
3 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9 CM & StP 4½s '89 C	24	23¾	23¾
6 CM & SP 4½s '89 E	24	23¾	23¾
4 CM & SP en 4s '89	23¾	23¾	23¾
3 Chi & NW gm 5s '87	13½	13½	13½
3 Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	3½	3⅜	3⅜
9 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 CRI & P 5s '52 A	6	6	6
26 CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	2½	2½	2½
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
2 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	108½	108½	108½
6 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	93¼	92⅞	93¼
7 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	91½	91½	91½
2 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	111	111	111
1 CCC & St L gen 4s '93	66	66	66
3 CCC & St L Spfd4s'40	100	100	100
1 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	89½	89½	89½
11 Clev Un Term 5s '73	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
5 Clev Un Term 4½s '77	78	78	78
36 Columbia G 5s '52May	103	102¾	103
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	103	103	103
2 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	104¼	104	104¼
1 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	101	101	101
16 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
65 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	118	117	117½
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	107½	107½	107½
9 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
18 Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106¼	106¼
1 Con Edis 3½'58	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Consum Pow 3½s'65	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Crown Cork 4s'50	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s'46	41	41	41
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	57	56	56
4 D&R G West 5s'55	3	3	3
1 Det Tun 4½s'61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
8 Erie rfg 5s'67	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
15 Erie rfg 5s'75	9¼	9	9
1 Erie 1st 4s'96	43	43	43
5 Erie gen lien 4s'96	16¾	16½	16½
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Fed Lt&T 5s'42 st	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	105¼	105	105¼
4 Fla E Cst 5s'74	81¼	81¼	81¼
5 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	58	58	58
8 Goodrich 4½s'56	104¼	103⅞	103⅞
6 Goodrich 6s'45	103½	103½	103½
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s'46	84	84	84
5 Gr Nor Ry 5½s '52	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	82	82	82
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	81½	81½	81½
21 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	96¼	96	96
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	74	73⅝	73⅝
1 Gulf St Ut 4½s '61	95	95	95
6 Gulf St Util 4½s '66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34½	34½	34½
10 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	14¼	14	14
4 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14⅛	14	14
7 Ill Cen 4s '52	51⅝	51½	51½
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	50¼	50¼	50¼
14 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	52	51½	52
5 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46½	46	46
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	50⅜	50	50
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45½	45½	45½
4 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	96½	96	96
13 Interb R Tr 7s '32	58¼	56¾	56¾
10 Interb R Tr 6s '32	35	34	34
10 Interb R Hr 6s '32	35	34	34
40 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	59½	57½	57½
17 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	55⅞	55¾	55¾
12 Int Agric 5s '42 st	103½	103½	103½
20 Int Gt Nor a-j 6s '52	2½	2⅛	2½
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	12	12	12
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	86	85½	85½
6 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	56	56	56
26 Int T&T 4½s '52	63¾	62⅜	62⅜
8 Int T&T 5s '55	66½	66	66
3 Jones&LaughSt4½s '61	92⅜	92	92
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	26	26	26
1 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	25	25	25
3 K C South 5s 50	69½	68¾	68¾
4 K C South 3s 50	68¼	68⅛	68⅛
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Kans G&E 4½s 80	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Keith B F 6s 46	99¼	99¼	99¼
11 Kopper Co 4s 51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Kresge Found 3½s 47	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	57½	57	57
1 Lac Gas 5s 39	89	89	89
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
1 Leh Val Coal 6s 43	45	45	45
11 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	31½	28	31½
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	25	25	25
5 Leh Val HTerm5s54	45½	44¾	45½
6 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16½	16½	16½
1 Loews 3½s 46	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84½	84½	84½
1 Lou & Jeff Bdgs 4s 45	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
30 Lou&N 4½s2003	91¼	90¾	90¾
9 Louis & N un 4s 40	100¾	100½	100¾
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80¼	80	80
57 Manhat Ry 4s '90	58	56½	57½
18 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	55	54⅝	55
15 Manhat Ry 2d 4s '2013	33¼	33	33
1 Marion StShov6s'47	74	74	74
4 Mich Cons Gas 4s '63	101¼	101	101¼
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	23	22½	22½
7 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	8	7⅞	7⅞
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	39⅝	35¾	35¾
4 M-K-Tex 6s '62 B	20	19¼	20
9 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '65A	16	16	16
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16	16	16
27 Mo Pac 5s '80H	16⅛	15½	15½
23 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16	15¾	15¾
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3½	3½	3½
14 Mob & Oh 5s '38	28¾	27¼	27¼
4 Mob & O 4½s '77	23	24½	24½
2 MonWPaPub Sv 6s'65	108	108	108
53 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100¾	100½	100¾
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	40½	40½	40½
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	35¾	35¾	35¾
10 Mor&Essex3½s2000	42	40⅞	41
8 Mount St T&T 3¼s '68	109?	109⅛	109⅛
1 Nassau El 4s '51	43	43	43
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	106½	106¼	106¼
15 Natl Steel 3s'65	103⅛	102¾	103
2 N O Gt Nor 5s'83	70	70	70
2 N Y Pub Sc 5s'55 B	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
1 N Orl Term 4s'53	68	68	68
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	33	33	33
2 NY&Harl 3½s 2000	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¼	53	53
11 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48⅜	47	47
5 NYC cn 4s'98	56⅞	56⅝	56¾
3 NYC 3¾s'46	76	76	76
4 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	55½	55	55
11 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	62	62	62
3 NYC HR 4½s'42	74½	74½	74½
3 NYC cv 3½s'52	58	58	58
1 NY Dock Co 4s'51	51	51	51
12 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	48	47	47
3 NY Dock cv 5s'47	52	52	52
10 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	47½	47½	47½
1 NY Edis 3¼s'66	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 NYNH&H 4½s'67	14	14	14
2 N&W rfg 5s '37	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
30 NY Tel 4½s '39	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 NY Tel 3¼s '67	111	111	111
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
15 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	2⅜	2½	2⅜
3 Niag Sh cv 5½s'50	100	100	100
3 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	9½	9½	9½
16 Norf Sou 5s '61A	10¼	10	10
9 Nor Pac 6s 2047	57½	57½	57½
2 Nor Pac 5s '97	68¼	68¼	68¼
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅜	42½	42½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	110	110	110
6 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	111½	111½	111½
7 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	109¼	109	109
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
3 Pac T & T 3¼s '66 C	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
1 Para Pict 6s '55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
21 Para Pict cv 3½s '47	89	88¾	89
4 Pen Co 4s '63	104	103¾	103¾
1 Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	94¾	94¾	94¾
11 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105	104⅞	104⅞
2 Pen RR gen 5s '58	106	106	106
13 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	90⅞	99½	90¾
10 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84	83¾	83¾
4 Pen RR2gen 4¼s '81	96	95½	95⅝
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	95½	95½	95½
2 PenRR 3½s '52	80¾	80¾	80¾
15 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	63	63	63
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109	109	109
3 Phil B & Wash 4s '43	111	111	111
2 Phil B & W 4½s '81 D	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Phila Co 5s '67	106¾	106¼	106¼
5 Phila Co 5s '67	104¾	104⅛	104⅜
17 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110⅛	110	110⅛
6 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	33⅜	33¼	33¼
12 Phillips Pet 3s '48	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
1 Pitt Young & A 4s '48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
31 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	72⅞	72⅛	72⅛
50 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15⅝	14¼	14¼
10 Poto El P 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
3 PubSvc Nor Ill 3½s'68	109	108½	108½
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	104	104	104
36 Radio Keith 6s '41	63½	62	63½
6 Readg 4½s '97A	71⅛	71½	71½
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	56½	56½	56½
6 Repub Steel 5½s '54	107	107	107
101 Repub Steel 4½s '61	91⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1 Repub Steel 4½s'56	92⅝	92⅜	82⅝
5 Richm Tenn 5s '52	103	103	103
9 Rio Gr West 4s '39	32½	32½	32½
2 Saguenay Pw 4¼s '66	107	107	107
12 St L S F 5s '50B	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 St L S F 4½s '78	8	8	8
18 St L S F 4s '50A	8¼	8	8
12 St L S F 4s '50A ct	8	8	8
1 St L SW 5s '52	16¾	16¾	16¾
5 SA&A Pass 4s '43	51	51	51
1 San Ant P Svc 4s '63	106½	106½	106½
5 Sante Fe P&P 5s '42	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
31 Seab A L cn 6s '45	5⅞	5¾	5¾
8 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5	5	5
5 Shell Un 3½s 51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6 Simmons cv 4s 52	99½	99¼	99½
1 Sinclly Oil 4s 51	103½	103½	103½
2 Socony Vac Oil 3½s 50	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
20 Sou Pac 4½s 81	42¾	42	42
10 So Pac 4½s 69	42⅝	42	42
2 So Pac rfg 4s55	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 So Pac clt 4s 49	44	44	44
38 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	46¾	46	46
11 South Ry 6½s 56	73½	72	73
8 South Ry gen 6s 56	69½	68½	68½
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
3 Spokane Int 5s 55	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
15 Stnd Oil N J 2¾s 53	106½	106¼	106¼
5 Studebaker cv 6s 45	83½	83½	83½
3 T RR A St L 4s 53	109	109	109
3 Tex Corp 3½s 51	105	105	105
6 Tex Corp 3s 59	105	104⅞	104⅞
3 Tex Pac 1st 5s 200	118½	118½	118½
2 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	84½	84½	84½
3 Third Ave aj 5s 60	9¾	9¾	9¾
8 Third Ave 4s 60	44	43½	43½
3 Tide Wat As O 3½s 52	107	107	107
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	115	115	115
8 Union Pac 1st 5s 2008	111¼	111	11
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108⅜	108¾	108¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Un Pac 3½s 70	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
4 Unit Drug 5s 53	79½	79¼	79¼
17 US Steel 3¼s 48	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
2 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	88½	88½	88½
Utah P&L 5s 44	100¾	100¾	100¾
15 Utah P&L 5½s 47	70	70	70
10 Util P&L 5s 59	70½	69½	70½
9 Wabash 1st 5s 39	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Wabash 2d 5s 39	16½	16½	16½
3 Wabash 5s 60	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 Wash 5s 76 B	6¼	6¼	6¼
9 Warren Bros 6s 41	43	41	41½
1 Westn Mw 4s 52	83	83	83
10 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	16	16	16
3 Western Un 5s 50	65	65	65
1 Western Un 5s 60	64½	64½	64½
2 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	94½	94½	94½
3 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105	105	105
11 Youngst S&T 4s 61	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
9 Youngst S&T 4s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45 A	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Antioquia 7s '46 A	14¼	14	14
1 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Antioquia 3s 7s '57	13¾	13¾	13¾
18 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	79½	79¼	79⅜
14 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	79⅜	79½	79½
2 Argentine 4½s '48	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
6 Argentine 4½s '71	88⅛	87¾	87¾
10 Australia 5s '55	98	98	98
10 Australia 5s '57	98⅞	98⅝	92⅞
1 Berlin City 6s '58	18½	18½	18½
1 Brazil 8s '41 reg	17	17	17
3 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16	16	16
1 Budapest 6s '62	9½	9½	9½
1 Buen A 3s '84	43	43	43
1 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	54¼	54½	54¼
2 BuenA4½s4¾sAug'76	55½	55½	55½
1 Bulgaria 7½s '68	20	20	20
5 Canada 5s '52	111	111	111
2 Canada 4s '60	111	111	111
7 Canada 3½s '61	105½	105½	105¼
2 Canada 3s '67	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
16 Carlsbad 8s '54	17½	16½	17
1 ChileMtgBk6s'61asd	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
3 Chile 6s '60 asd	9½	9½	9½
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	9	9	9
10 Colomb 6½s '50	26½	26½	26½
19 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	26½	26¼	26⅜
7 Copenhag 4½s '

NEA Session to Stress Aim of Patriotism

Reuben T. Shaw

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26 — This nation's schoolteachers — from little red schoolhouse to motion picture and radio equipped streamlined school building—will lay special emphasis on the "fundamental principles of patriotism" at their seventy-seventh annual convention here in San Francisco July 2-6.

Significant at this convention, and important to its theme of patriotism, is the observance of the centennial of the establishment of teacher-training in the United States.

"This anniversary's celebration and the review of the rise of the teaching profession to its present high standards, as well as determining ways and means to raise those standards higher," will occupy the business of the five-day conference of the National Education Association for which extensive plans are being outlined here in the "host" city.

Officials of the N. E. A. expect more than 5,000 delegates to attend the convention, which is being held in the Civic Auditorium at San Francisco's mid-town Civic Center.

Centenary of Teacher Training

July 3 is the date set for celebration of the 100th anniversary of teacher training. It is expected that educators to the number of 12,000 will take part in this nation-wide celebration—just 100 years to the day—from the founding of the first state normal school at Lexington, Massachusetts.

At this ceremony, which it is understood will be radiocast, Dr. Caroline S. Woodruff, Past President of the National Education Association, and Principal of the State Normal School of Castleton, Vt., will be the major speaker, tracing the origins of the normal school idea and its development the last 100 years.

Slogan adopted in early-day normal school promotion in the State of Massachusetts—"the first state to go the whole way by establishing schools for teachers under full public jurisdiction," according to Dr. Payson Smith of the American Council on Education—was:

"As is the teacher, so is the school."

These same eight words are being re-adopted as the generally accepted expression of the teacher's commanding position in determining the standing of a given school today. This phase of the education picture will receive considerable attention, N. E. A. officials advise.

Review of School Policies

It is also pointed out in a full program that the work of the Education Policies Commission, which was jointly established by the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators, will be highlighted during the convention.

One phase of education considered for important emphasis by the convention is the relationship of the United States to South American countries. Prof. Herbert Bolton of the University of California History Department; Ben S. Cherrington of the United States Department of State; and Eliot Grinnell Mears of Stanford University, will make major contributions.

Visual education will be covered in addresses by Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, and Mark A. May, director of the Institute of Human Relations at Yale University. Radio and its place in education will also take a prominent place in the convention's discussions.

The part natural science plays in the Nation's education field, including modern inventions, is outlined in an address before the meeting by Edwin G. Conklin of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

Discussion of Americanism

The Americanism program will be headed by Representative Noah Mason of Illinois, member of the Dies Committee Investigating un-American Activities, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee. Other topics to receive discussion are "Civic Education for a Democracy" and "Tolerance Through Education."

July 3 will officially open the convention with an address by the N. E. A. President, Reuben T. Shaw, and Mrs. Myrtle Hooper Dahl, President of the Department of Classroom Teachers of the N. E. A. The open evening session will be devoted entirely to "The World Situation."

America Arms for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

presented to Poland, Britain and France until late summer.

Preparedness Measures

Specific measures of preparedness which are under forced draft in the State, Navy, Army, and White House branches of the Government, and on Capitol Hill, add up to an impressive total when projected ahead into late summer and fall. They include the following:

1. New parts and assembly-line factories for aircraft production now under speedy construction will come into operation and step up greatly the output of military planes by the time of crisis. This output must be regarded by anyone contemplating major aggression as a potential supplier of Britain and France as well as of the United States.

2. Naval contracts and merchant marine contracts are being awarded almost daily. Considering that the enlarged naval bases and fleet concentrations in the Pacific would be used to free British and French fleets for action in and round Europe, and that American merchant vessels could carry a major part of the burden of supplying Britain and France at least through transshipment points under the proposed new neutrality bill, these new contracts are tangible weights in the international balance.

Bloom Bill Pushed

3. Under cover of some confusion in Congress, the Administration is mustering all its machine strength to force the Bloom bill, or a substantial part of it, through to a successful vote despite the threat of filibuster in the Senate, in time to be on the statute books when the crisis comes. This bill is so broad in its grant of wartime powers to the President that it conceivably could be interpreted to enable the United States directly to supply democratic powers with arms and materials.

4. The currently recorded success of State Secretary Hull's voluntary boycott of American munitions firms against supplying planes and parts to Japan is a measure of how the Administration could bring about a boycott on such supplies as German and Italian shipping might manage to call for at American ports, or try to purchase through neutral third countries. The control wielded by the Government over the arms concerns through its awarding of juicy American contracts is almost absolute, by now.

5. President Roosevelt has taken direct personal action to stem the war tide in the crisis of Munich and the military invasion of Czechoslovakia, and there is every reason to believe sume he would take progressively more forthright action in another and more serious crisis. Last time he called for a guarantee by the Axis that there would be no further aggression, and was in substance rebuffed. There is every reason to delieve he would be more frank in stating next time how the sympathies and material assistance of the United States—short of sending an actual expeditionary force—would be committed to the Democratic powers.

Correlative Measures

These are the major tools of policy under preparation, and there are a number of correlative measures. The effect of the Japanese drive against foreign interests in China, and of the panic news out of Europe which is beginning to whip up in the press is being allowed to sink in, both in Congress and with public opinion generally, with the aid of continuous speeches and back-stage conferences to point out the meaning thereof. The President's appeal to the German and Italian dictators on April 14 was received with an unusual restraint on the part of those who normally oppose the President's foreign policy. It is hoped a good portion of the critics will be even less willing to take the responsibility of blocking war-prevention activities next time.

Meanwhile, the President has asked for a fund of $500,000,000 for loans to foreign governments. The chief motive behind this request, which Congress is likely to pare down considerably, is to combat the political and trade inroads of the Axis in Latin America. The fund would be available, however, to help other nations which are not in default on government (as distinguished from private) debts to the United States. It is not forgotten that just as Britain was seeking to make Turkey the keystone of its drive to block German eastward expansion, a reciprocal tariff agreement was signed between Turkey and the United States.

In the background, the policies of nonrecognition of German military gains and of economic sanctions in the form of the countervailing tariff duty are in working order and the latter could easily be stepped up; at least the threat of such action is a factor in the balance of forces. All these elements can be brought to bear in an emergency war-prevention effort, and would be used according to the President's anxiety to time such an effort accurately, so as to make the maximum of useful impression. It can be said, therefore, that when Mr. Roosevelt considers the time to have come, the tools will be well organized and in hand.

Congress Races Major Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

astute legislative leaders that the Party has had for a long time, and proposes a flat 10 per cent reduction in all appropriations for the coming fiscal year with certain broad exceptions, picked with an obvious eye to social desirability and political expediency. Thus, besides exempting relief and social security from the proposed cut, as well as certain fixed charges, veterans' benefits would also be excluded. Mr. Martin asks for immediate consideration of the plan which may produce support from economy-inclined Democrats, and at any rate revives the whole economy issue at the most exciting point in the Congressional session. A 10 per cent economy cut has been offered to nearly every appropriation bill and has been voted down. Now the frontal drive will be made to do at one bold stroke what previous efforts have failed to do piecemeal, with an estimated saving of $500,000,000.

"Small though this amount seems, compared with the funds appropriated this year," said Mr. Martin, "the action would be interpreted by the country as a step in the right direction and would give new hope to millions in business, in industry, and on the farms that at least their Federal Government was turning toward a sound financial policy.

"The country is shocked," he said, "by the record of appropriations of this session of Congress. Despite much talk about economy, there has been no action to that end because the Administration and its spokesmen in Congress have refused to co-operate with the earnest efforts of Republicans and a small group of patriotic Democrats, in the House, to curb unnecessary spending.

Appropriations Thus Far

"This session of Congress, it now appears, will appropriate approximately $13,000,000,000, including permanent appropriations and trust funds. This sum is almost 20 per cent of the income of all the American people estimated for this year.

"On top of that, the President now urges legislation authorizing the issuance of Treasury-guaranteed bonds totaling another $3,860,000,000."

While observers regard acceptance of the Martin economy cut as unlikely, it will attract some Democrats, and bring the economy issue to the forefront as a powerful counterweight to Mr. Roosevelt's new spending-lending program.

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LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Lewiston—Portland—Rumford

Henry Kolin Jeweler
Introductory Offer 25c
Holmes & Edwards Jelly Server, Reg. $1.75
79 Lisbon Street Tel. 312

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SWIM SUITS
for
ALL AGES
Misses . . . Women . . . Children
Smart, sleek satin lastex suits . . pucker suits . . dressmakers in a gay assortment of colors and materials. Sizes 34 to 52 and for children.
Owen Moore's
505-507 Congress Street
Portland, Maine

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 2-2961 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

CERTAINTY
of fine quality
in a
DIAMOND
is enjoyed by recipient and giver
HIGH QUALITY Moderate Price
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
Jewelers 521 Congress St. Portland, Maine

To be published June 6th
"NEXT TO VALOR"
J. Jennings—$2.75
Books reviewed and noted in The Christian Science Monitor may be purchased at
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square, Portland, Maine

Hats
Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Wedding Gifts
Sterling, China, Glass
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
503 Congress Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
CLEERCOAL
22 PLEASANT ST. PHONE 364

When in Concord, N. H.
Stop at
HENRY'S TYDOL SUPER SERVICE
35 South Main Street
The Official Stopping Place

Gibson's Book Store
106 No. Maine St. Tel. 314

OFFICE SUPPLIES
and
EQUIPMENT

Summer Lingerie
Adopts laces, embroideries, beadings and ribbons for new and smart femininity!
HARRY G. EMMONS
Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET

SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

DOVER

F. W. NEAL & CO.
493 Central Avenue
Hardware, Paints, Oil, Mowing Machines, Garden Tools, Seeds for Vegetables and Flowers.

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

Corticelli
Beautifully Tailored Slips, Accurate Sizes, in Crepe and Satin Iris. Pure Dye, $2.35. Pure silk. Mail orders filled.
SAVOIE SILK SHOP, Morrill Bldg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER (Continued)

DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
MORRILL BUILDING
Ice Cream for Summer Days
Delicious Food, Courteous Service

E. R. McCLINTOCK
DIAMOND JEWELER
On the Bridge Tel. 554-M
Gruen Veri-thin Phantom. A new streamlined GRUEN. Yellow gold-filled case. Guilditе back. 15 jewels. $29.75

E. Anton Furniture, Inc.
30 Third Street Tel. 856
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Now Is the Time to Get Your New Porch Furniture
We Can Meet Your Need

ORA'S
CANDY SHOPPE
"—Our Own Make"
394 CENTRAL AVENUE
The Only Open Candy Kitchen in Dover

Westinghouse Electric Refrigerator
J. P. Keenan
Tel. 870-W
352 Central Ave.

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Pastry
We Deliver Tel. 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St.

Farnham's
LOTHROP'S-FARNHAM COMPANY
Jantzen Swimsuits for Men, Women and Children
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

LACONIA

J. P. PITMAN CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Fishing Licenses Issued

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels, and camps.
657 MAIN ST. LACONIA, N. H.

Pyrofax Gas Service
in the Lakes Region
of New Hampshire
Ralph H. Smith Co.
20 CANAL STREET

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Depot. Sq. Filling Station
Expert Lubrication
Goodyear Tires Jenney Gas
Tel. 600 Laconia, N. H.

S. S. PIERCE ASSOCIATE STORE
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Native Poultry and Vegetables
Fresh Fish
ROBERTS MARKET
Tel. 207 Laconia, N. H.

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in yard goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in
Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies
Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal Wood Coke
Farm Machinery
Feed Store
Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
80 HANOVER ST., OVER THE PURITAN
PHONE 452
632 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

WHALEN'S
Where your luggage needs are met
Now centrally located at
1039 ELM STREET
N. J. Whalen & Co.

Northmont Silk Hose
A slimmer, trimmer leg line. Bathed in "Precious" Cosmetic Oils for Beauty.
79c and $1.00 Per Pair
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Your Garden
A Place of Beauty and Comfort. Summer Furniture that will add to any garden and so comfortable. Do come in and see our attractive assortment.
C. A. HOITT CO.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

Most Outstanding Summer Dress Shop in New England
Leavitt's Cottonland Stocks have been swelled with New York's newest styles.
You can now choose from over 5000 frocks handpicked from 20 leading lines of America. All under one roof.
LEAVITT'S

ELECTRICAL Conractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

D. H. McClarty
Plumbing and Heating
Timken Oil Burners
341 MYRTLE

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Air Conditioned for Comfort
A Good Place to Relax and Treat Your Friends to Our Ice Cream and Candy
FULL-COURSE DINNERS
153 MAIN ST. TEL. 272

AVARD'S
Fine Clothing for Men and Boys at Popular Prices
161 Main Street Tel. 64

PORTSMOUTH

White Hats for July 4th
Tailored or with fly-away veils. Straws, felt, crepe, linen.
Kathryn H. Marden
10 Market Square

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

The Bellevue Shop
(BERTHA G. PENDLETON)
Dresses for
Day time, Sports and Evening
at Popular Prices
116 Bellevue Avenue Newport, R. I.

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

New Play Suits
$3.98
Sun Shop—First Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

NORFOLK

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street. Corner Main

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS
and CUT FLOWERS

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre. Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN "FRIENDLY" SHOE for Men

ROANOKE

Clover Creamery
MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Good Food U. S. Route 60
Community Coffee Shoppe
1226 E. Washington Street
BEEFBURGERS—STEAKS—CHOPS
PLATE LUNCHES
Famous Southern Pecan and Lemon Pies

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7181

Princess Shoppe
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

The Odd Craft Shops
Direct Imports of British Woolens, Linens, Novelties and Antiques
Also Millinery
Ladies' and Children's Wear

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866, 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

501-541 1st St. W. M 1101
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
130 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 Estimates Given
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

ALBERTA

CALGARY *(Continued)*

Hudson's Bay Company

Use "The BAY'S" Shopping Aids

- Rest rooms
- Parking lots
- Post office

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAFEWAY

Kitchen Craft FLOUR

Certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce

SAFEWAY STORES LTD.

New Method Laundry & Dry Cleaners

11060 JASPER AVENUE

Phones 26114, 26115

You can always rely on what you buy at

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company

For the best VALUE.
For merchandise of the best QUALITY.
For PRICES within the reach of everyone.
Shop at "THE BAY."

Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store

NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.

9936 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

LAMB BROS.

"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"

SHOE REPAIRING

Mail Orders Filled

10505 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the "Bay" in Winnipeg

- Air conditioned floors
- Wide aisles, high ceilings
- Smiling courteous service
- Quality merchandise at lowest possible prices

Hudson's Bay Company

C. DILNUTT

For Dresses and Knitted Suits that Are different at a reasonable price.

E. M. ISBISTER
Millinery
Special clearance prices.
309 SMITH ST. PHONE 21 922

St. Boniface Creamery

MILK CREAM BUTTER

Phone 201 114

A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

SANITONE EXPERTS

QUINTON DYE WORKS LIMITED

Phone 42 361
CLEANERS. DYERS. FURRIERS

AFFLECK SHOES LTD.

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

Manager, Stan Westmacott
319 PORTAGE AVENUE
Winnipeg's Finest Shoe Store

"BIDDY"

Luncheon — Tea

282 Hargrave Street

Winnipeg, Man.

The Red & White Stores

Individually and Home Owned—to Better Serve You. Sponsored in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Winnipeg and Branches

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS

Always Good

For Delivery Telephone 87-642

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG *(Continued)*

R. B. ORMISTON
Florist

96 Osborne Street 42 386

"We Telegraph Flowers"

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
64 KING STREET EAST
Importers Burberry Coats, English Gloves, Woolen Socks, Sweaters, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Christy's and Moore's Hats.

MORRIS

Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.

LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.

77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London	Toronto	Hamilton	Windsor
Kitchener	St. Catharines	Peterborough	
Brantford	Chatham	Stratford	Sarnia
Guelph	Woodstock	Elmira	Lucknow
North Bay	Sudbury	Cayuga	Cargill

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Phone Our Service Sations

Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

Camp Clothes for Your Children
Moderately priced

Smallman & Ingsam Limited

MEN, your Spring Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at

248 Dundas St., London

Clothes made to your order or ready to wear.

CUMMING the Clothier

Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

65 EMPLOYEES

of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.

Ford

Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each

487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Upholstering and Repairing

STEWART & CO.

Furniture and Antiques

219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2228

Maxwell's *Hairdressers*

133 Sparks Street 2-3773
78 Bank Street 2-4702

ONTARIO

OTTAWA *(Continued)*

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

THE EVENING CITIZEN

Milk
Cream
Ice Cream
Butter
Cheese

PHONE 2-4281

PRODUCERS DAIRY

The label of good shopping value

Fisher The Shop of Fashion Craft

Burberry overcoats and other fine winter clothing for men. A lively boys' department.

110-112 SPARKS STREET

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

P. F. Howe, C.L.U.

LIFE INSURANCE
PENSION BONDS

Annuities, immediate and deferred.
386 First Avenue 7-1926

Mutual Press Ltd.

Printers and Publishers

A. S. BALFOUR, Manager

230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA

MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

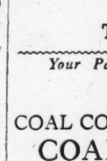
TORONTO

Your Patronage Is Solicited

DOAN COAL COMPANY LIMITED

COAL COKE

LL. 3131



Cool Whites *for Summer*
$8.50 to $12.00

CANTILEVER SHOES

18 Bloor St. W. Toronto

H. W. Mottch

(Formerly Manager Arch-Aid Shoe Co.)

Now located at 1179 Bay St. offering

PERSONALIZED SERVICE in Women's High Grade Shoes

Lancaster, Bird & Lancaster

UPHOLSTERERS, DECORATORS AND CABINETMAKERS

Have Your Work Done by Experts

"It Costs No More" Estimates Free
HU. 5833 3407 YONGE

Diana Restaurant

187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST

Delicious Food Well Served

We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS

DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

City-Wide Service

250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171

Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 Brunswick Avenue

Pictures and FRAMING

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

7 Direct Phones MI. 4691

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH

Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin

Dupont Street at Davenport

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers

2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.

MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

Let the Advertiser Know

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO *(Continued)*

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574 Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

THRIFTY!

is a good word to describe this service because Thrifty housewives everywhere find it helpful and reasonable. All flatwork including handkerchiefs is finished, and remainder returned damp.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs

Midway 3541

Belyea Bros. LIMITED

PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service

Service Any Time, Anywhere

Excellent Food

BRAEMAR
Specialty Chicken and Steak

Enjoy the thrill of eating outside in pleasant country scenery

Drive six miles north of Eglinton Avenue on Dufferin Street. Telephone Maple 1861 for other information.

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS

are drinking

GOLDEN CREST

supplied by

CITY DAIRY

Ki. 6151

"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira Berg

Limited

1484 Yonge Street Toronto

W. E. Bridgman

JEWELLER

"Gifts for Every Occasion"

Fine English China and Leather Goods
Modern and Reproduction Silver

243 EGLINTON AVE. W. (at Oriole Pkwy.)
MOHAWK 9747

FELKER BROS.

Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations

"Service That Satisfies"

2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

At Your Service

GEO. F. CRUM
C. L. U., Manager Toronto Main Division

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

QUEBEC

MONTREAL *(Continued)*

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

The

TOURIST GIFT SHOP

is now open

A veritable treasure trove for out-of-town shoppers . . . a convenient shopping centre specializing in typical Canadian and British merchandise, and special imports that are worthwhile investing in . . . fine china, wools, linens, leathers, Canadian handicraft and countless other souvenir and gift suggestions.

Simpson's
STREET FLOOR

SHOP

Morgan's

When in Montreal

A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still

Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens, if you contemplate visiting Montreal

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*

COLD STORAGE
12 Months' Insurance

Telephone *BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

COAL FUEL OIL

*DOllard 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR

Moderately Priced from $3.65 to $7.50

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Splendid quality in groceries, meats, fruits, and vegetables—with free delivery.

FOODLAND, Ltd.

New address, Lorne St. and 11th Ave.
Same Phone — 6641

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY, LTD.

Phone 7641 Regina

Weston's

BREAD and CAKE (CANADA) LTD.

CROWN BAKERY LIMITED

Phone 93196

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.

Phone 5551 731 Broadway

European Classified Advertising

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

WIMBLEDON PARK COURT
LONDON, S. W. 19

Modern, Labour-saving Flats, with 3 or 4 rooms, Hall, Kitchen, Bathroom, etc.

Inclusive Rentals from £105 p. a.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING. REFRIGERATORS. CUPBOARDS, etc.

LARGE PLEASANT GARDEN. CLOSE TO PARK AND STATION (SOUTHFIELDS)

NOW ON VIEW OCCUPATION SEPTEMBER

RYAN AND RYAN

Queens, Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea. London. Flaxman 2747
HOUSE and ESTATE AGENTS

For Houses and Flats in Ealing Consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Estate Agents
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. EAling 2127
Rents Collected—Estates Managed

FOR ALL HOUSES AT WIMBLEDON

London's Premier Residential Suburb

HAWES & CO.

Facing Wimbledon Station

PHONE 1000

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

ELOCUTION

PUBLIC speaking taught simply, original speeches prepared for all occasions in a few hours, brochure free, KIRKHAM HAMILTON, Speakers' Academy, 7, Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W. Mayfair 9500.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SERVISS AND PARTNERS

give keen and sympathetic attention to all enquiries for SECRETARIAL and OFFICE STAFF, DOMESTIC SERVANTS, ETC.
177 Regent St., London, W. 1. REGent 2171/2

The Cadogan-Wakeman Agency

(Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12

TRIANGLE AGENCY Tel: PAL. 4477

5 Aldermans Hill, London, N. 13. Commercial Staff and good maids; business and domestic vacancies.

FLATLETS

LONDON, Ealing — Modern Service Flatlets with kitchenettes from 28/- meals as desired. "Compton," 13 Creffield Road. W. 5. Acorn 1889

LONDON, "St. Andrews," 13 Beaufort Gdns., Knightsbridge—Beautifully furnished rooms in quiet cul-de-sac; from 35/- including breakfast. P. O. phones. Resident Scottish proprietrix. Ken. 4740.

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LONDON, Chelsea — Attractive unfurnished flat to let from July for 2 years; 1 sitting, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen; central heating throughout. Apply RYAN & RYAN, Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, S. W. 3.

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Parliamentary Practice

Elective Offices

Question: Our present bylaws include a clause that "no individual member may hold concurrent elective offices." We elect a board of five members and from that five proceed to elect a President, a Clerk, and a Treasurer. (a) Does that conflict with the bylaw? (b) We now wish to change our bylaws so that we may elect five Board members, including a President; and then, outside that Board, elect a Clerk and a Treasurer to meet with the Board, but not be members of the Board. We want the seven people to meet, but do not want any of them to hold two elective offices. Will you please recommend a way to do this?

Answer: (a) The present procedure is not in conflict with the rule prohibiting holding two elective offices at the same time assuming, as is implied, that the President, Clerk, and Treasurer are chosen by the Board from its own members. An elective office is one filled by election by the membership. Officers elected by the Board, whether from its own members or outside, are appointive—that is, the Board appoints them.

(b) Assuming that it is desired to continue to have the Board appoint the President, but to elect the Clerk and Treasurer by the members, the following might serve: "The officers shall be a board of five, Clerk and a Treasurer who shall be elected by the members at the (annual?) meeting and a President to be appointed by the Board from its own members. The Clerk and Treasurer shall meet with the Board but shall not be members thereof."

If it is desired to have the membership choose the President the following is an alternative suggestion: "Officers shall be a President, four Board members, a Clerk and a Treasurer. The President with the four elected Board members shall constitute the Board. The Clerk and Treasurer shall meet regularly wth the Board but shall not be members thereof."

Vocations

Water Cress Earns Big Profit

Georgia Tibbens, Miami, Okla., with a bit of help, hollowed out a small depression in the back lot where a small spring bubbled up. She went to a small stream in the country and got an armload of watercress, then planted the stalks in the soil, in the water.

Soon the cress was bright and green, so she clipped tops of stalks and the leaves, tied it in nice bunches, and got first one store, then several, to sell on a commission. The cress grows back almost as fast as clipped off. All winter the cress grew and sold—the stores advertised it.

Nearly $100 profit first winter—far better than that this winter! No pulling weeds or cultivating, either.—Jessie R., Miami, Okla.

Odds and Ends

A Colonial Delicacy

White bread was a luxury in Colonial Days. Wheat did not ripen well in the colonies, but there was plenty of maize, and most of the bread was made of that or rye.

Except By Word of Mouth

The Secretary of State is the only Cabilnet Officer who does not make an annual report to the President of the United States.

Proof of Rotundity

One of the proofs that the earth does rotate is that any object will weigh more at the North or South Pole than at the Equator.

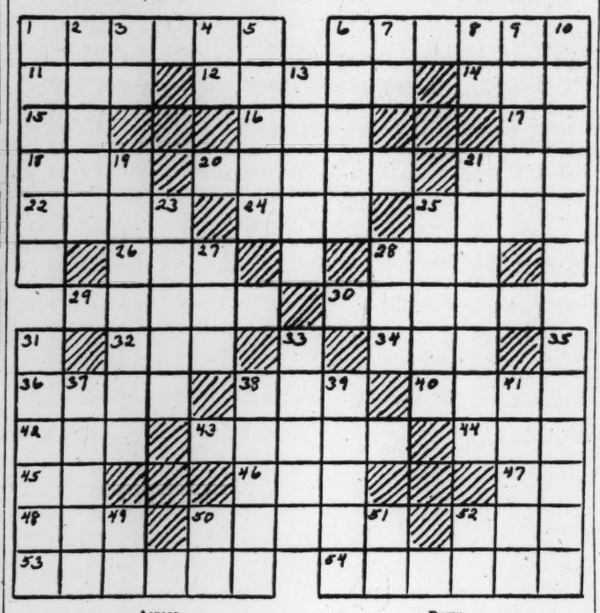
Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. President Roosevelt leads among the Democrats, and Senator Vandenberg leads among the Republicans. Other Democrats high in favor are Mr. Farley, Mr. Garner, and Mr. Hull; and other Republicans prominently listed are Senator Bridges, Mr. Dewey, and Mr. Taft.
2. As of June 21, spending for this fiscal year had soared to a new peace-time high of $9,005,993,590.
3. $3,860,000,000.
4. Hungary paid $9.82¢ on account.
5. The return of colonies, and the recognition that Germany has a free hand in Central Europe.
6. Russia saw nothing new in the terms, and rejected them.
7. Membership last year reached a total of 52,378,028, an increase of 950,-568 over 1937. Protestants numbered 32,-940,965; Roman Catholics, 15,492,061; Jews, 2,930,332.
8. He waited until after the deadline to reject it; and then increased the number of ships at the point.
9. The Admirals of the German and Italian fleets were in consultation at Friedrichshaven.
10. American air travel reached an all-time high with 57,407,080 revenue passenger miles—36 per cent over May, 1938, and 21 per cent over April, 1939.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Solomon was noted for what?
6—Where is Toulouse?
11—Collection of sayings is what?
12—Young pigeon is called what?
14—What is a grain or seed of a cereal grass?
15—What is symbol for gadolinium?
16—And not.
17—What State is east of Vermont (abbr.)?
18—Point of a pen is what?
20—The Blue Grotto is on what island?
21—What was an ancient royal city of Canaanites?
22—"He that hath —— to hear, let him hear."
24—Ammiel, from tribe of Dan, was chosen as what?
25—Who was mother of Mars?
26—Female sheep is what?
28—What is a strip of dressed pelt of any of certain animals?
29—Who was Rebekah's husband?
30—Who was son of Zippor, king of Moabites?
32—What silver coin would you spend in Lithuania?
34—What is one of Portugal's minerals?
36—Who was a son of Judah?
38—What prefix means "twice"?
40—Shammah was son of whom?
42—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
43—What instrument does Jesse Crawford play?
44—Is Book of Micah in Old or New Testament?
45—Symbol for thullium is what?
46—Who was one of family of Bani (Ezra 10:34)?
47—Myself.
48—What Greek goddess corresponded to Aurora?
50—Who seeks to marry Lydia Languish in Sheridan's "The Rivals"?
52—What is a small loop for pulling or lifting something?
53—What did ancients like to solve (sing.)?
54—What fine soft fabric resembles cashmere?

Down

1—Who composed "Parsifal"?
2—Where is Chanda?
3—What is a symbol for samarium?
4—Opus (abbr.).
5—What is a city of Uruguay?
6—What is a place where persons are carried across river in a boat?
7—Railroad (abbr.).
8—What is a lake of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan?
9—What is largest size of type having a specific name?
10—What was citron anciently used with palm branches in celebration of Feast of Tabernacles?
13—What bristly-hairy herb has showy flowers of red, yellow, or white?
19—What city and river port of Germany stands on Oder?
21—What is name of a city of Colorado?
23—In pastoral poetry, what is a country gallant or lover?
25—What was first name of one who wrote "Battle Hymn of the Republic"?
27—Would you eat, row, or don a daikon?
28—Lard is what?
31—Who was a Dutch painter of cattle and landscapes?
33—What is a river of western Africa?
35—What is a kind of Danish openwork embroidery?
37—What river of New South Wales, Australia, flows to the Darling?
38—Who was liberator and king of Scotland?
39—Melchizedek ruled where?
41—Who is a famous Russian violinist?
49—Harney Peak is in what State (abbr.)?
50—What is symbol for aluminum?
51—If you were in Florence, Ala., in what direction would you travel to reach Opelika (abbr.)?
52—Palm lily is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Royal Power

The Czar of Russia was once visiting the King of Denmark. Upon one of their drives around Copenhagen, the King pointed out to the Czar a certain high tower.

"Now," said the Czar, "how much power have you over your subjects? Could you command one of your poorest subjects to climb to the top of that tower and jump off?"

"No," said the King; "but I could go and sleep in that poor subject's hut and be a welcome guest."

And the Czar was silent.

Daily Quotation

LIFE is to be fortified by many friendships. To love and be loved is the greatest happiness of existence.—SYDNEY SMITH.

In Lighter Vein

The Worm Turns

The speaker at a public dinner had talked for an hour, and seemed good for as long again.

"Can nothing be done to shut this man up?" a guest said to the woman next to him.

The woman sighed. "I'm afraid not," she said. "I've been trying to do it for 15 years!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

In the Subway

"Madame, would you like to get a strap?"

"No, thank you, I have one."

"Then would you please mind letting go of my tie?"

There Are Limits

"Well, do you want a meal enough to work for it?"

"I'm just hungry, mum, not desperate."—Life.

Garden Beauty

There are said to be over ten thousand varieties of daisies.

A beauty even second-rate
My garden seldom shows
Through my attempts to cultivate
The lily and the rose;
My efforts with the pink and pea
Produce, to my vexation,
At best a thin and thoroughly
Decrepit vegetation.

To grow them every year I try
With very scant avail,
But it is wrong to think that I
Invariably fail;
This summer, as in seasons past,
The neighbors it amazes
To gaze upon my truly vast
Variety of daisies.

It tends to drive my gloom away
To gather from the press
There's many another kind I may
Hope shortly to possess;
No special pains I'll need to take
To reach a record figure;
They'll come unsought if I but make
The lawn a little bigger.

—Theta in Humorist.

Daily Anecdote

Fee

Velpean, the eminent French surgeon, successfully attended a five-year-old child, and the grateful mother called upon him and said: "Monsieur, I do not know how to express my gratitude. May I present you, however, with this pocketbook, embroidered with my own hands?"

"Madam," said Velpean, "my art is not merely a matter of feeling. My life has its necessities like yours. Allow me to decline your charming gift and request a more substantial remuneration."

"But, Monsieur, what do you wish? Fix the fee yourself."

"Five thousand francs, Madam."

She quietly opened the pocketbook, which contained ten one-thousand franc notes, counted out five, and politely handed them to Velpean.

At Khyber Pass

Monitor Camera Club from Jackson Keith, Boston

This Sign in Afghanistan Guides the Motorist, the Camel Driver, and the Horseman

A Verse for Today . . .

And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.—I COR. 13:13.

Thirty-Niners

Monitor Camera Club from Ira M. Carroll, Los Angeles

Pioneer Pups in Their Covered Wagon Doghouse

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What did the nation-wide Columbia Survey reveal with regard to the leading candidates for the Democratic and Republican nominations in 1940?

2. How does Federal spending for the present fiscal year compare with the previous peace-time record of $8,879,798,000, in the year ended June 30, 1936—the year the soldiers' bonus was paid?

3. How much money did President Roosevelt ask of Congress last week for self-liquidating projects in the recovery program?

4. On June 15, Finland paid its war-debt installment of $160,-693 in full. Did any other nation make a cash payment?

5. What, according to Propaganda Minister Goebbels, is Germany's price for co-operation with Britain?

6. What was Moscow's reaction to the latest security pact terms offered by London and Paris?

7. What does the Yearbook of American Churches show with regard to the status of church membership in the United States?

8. What was the reply of Admiral Yarnell of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, to Japan's demand that his ships quit Swatow?

9. The Admirals of what two European nations were in consultation last week?

10. In what way was May an important month in American commercial aviation?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Winging a Ride

Oakridge, Ore.

Incredible as it may seem, the birds are taking to hitchhiking! One bird, at least.

Folks who travel the old Willamette highway out of Oakridge to small farms back in the Cascade Mountains have told at times of seeing a pigeon flying around their cars as they drove. And a student told of the pigeon following the big yellow school bus almost to town, circling around the bus and flying beside it as if trying to get inside.

These stories have been confirmed and enlarged in the personal experience of Lyle Purdin, a telegrapher for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, who had been fishing in Hills Creek and was driving toward Oakridge when he noticed the bird flying beside his car. Since it showed no inclination to go away, he drew out to the edge of the highway and stopped. The pigeon also alighted near by. Scarcely believing his eyes, Mr. Purdin opened the window, whereupon the pigeon flew into the car, settled on the cushion of the seat, and even permitted the stroking of its plumage while it waited with an air of "Well, I'm ready—can't we go?"

Putting the car into gear Mr. Purdin slowly started it moving. The feathered hitchhiker, apparently deciding that it must be a deal, flew to the top of the seat—no doubt to obtain a better view—and rode into town. There, being left alone in the car while inquiries were made to its rightful owner, it flew out and away. Later that evening it was seen near its home (the Edwards ranch) apparently none the worse for its gypsying.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Avenol, Joseph (zhô'-zĕf' áv'-nôl') — Secretary General of the League of Nations.

Bolles, Tom (bōlz) — Coach of the Harvard University crew.

Campa, Miguel Ángel (mē-gĕl' äng'-kĕl käm'-pä)—New Cuban Secretary of State.

Campinchi, César (sā'-zär' kăn'-păn'-kē')—French Minister of the Navy.

Cornejo, Paulucci (poulōōk'-thē kôr-nā'-kō) — State Attorney of Argentina.

Davis, Bette (bĕt'-ī dā'-vĭs) —Screen star.

Dietrich, Marlene (mär-lā'-nē dē'-trĭk)—Screen star.

Funk, Walther (väl'-tĕr fōongk) — Economics Minister of Germany.

Oberon, Merle (mûrl ō'-bĕr-ŭn)—Screen star.

Schulthess, Edmund (ĕt'-mōont shōōlt'-hĕs)—President of the twenty-fifth season of the International Labor Conference.

Yu-hsiang, Gen. Feng (fŭng' yü'-shi-äng') — Vice-Minister of the Chinese Military Affairs Commission.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Cannes (kän)—French winter resort.

Dvořák (dvôr'-zhäk) — Bohemian composer.

Horthy, Admiral Nicholas von (fôn hôr'-tē) — Regent of Hungary.

Key: āle, châotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofá; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ùnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

It Is a Pleasure

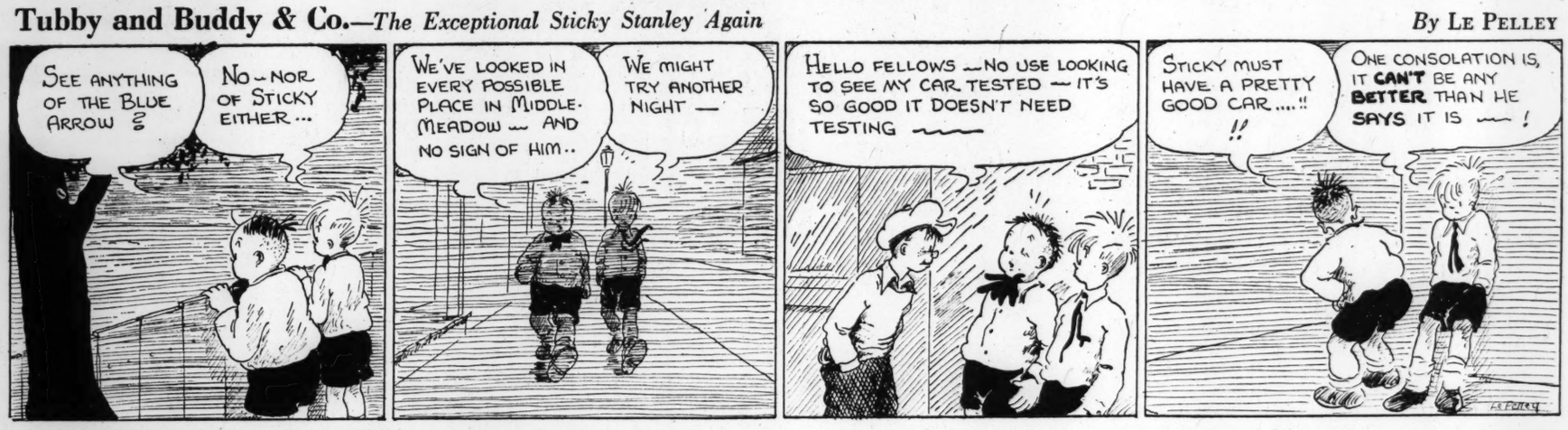
It is a pleasure to meet people—

Who do not boast.
Who acknowledge their mistakes.
Who practice what they preach.
Who never belittle others.
Who are habitually cheerful.
Who give praise where it is due.
Who are quick to right a wrong.
Who know what they are talking about.
Who are prompt.
Who do not gossip.
Who have a keen sense of humor.
Who fulfill their obligations.

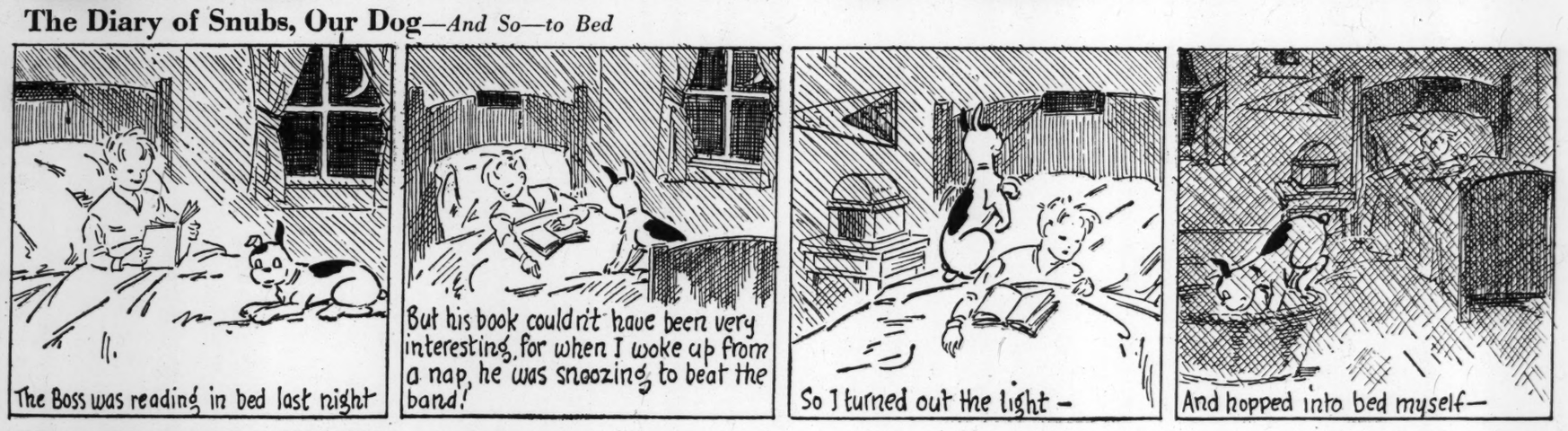
—Grenville Kleiser

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Exceptional Sticky Stanley Again*

By LE PELLEY


SEE ANYTHING OF THE BLUE ARROW?
NO—NOR OF STICKY EITHER...
WE'VE LOOKED IN EVERY POSSIBLE PLACE IN MIDDLE-MEADOW — AND NO SIGN OF HIM..
WE MIGHT TRY ANOTHER NIGHT —
HELLO FELLOWS —NO USE LOOKING TO SEE MY CAR TESTED — IT'S SO GOOD IT DOESN'T NEED TESTING
STICKY MUST HAVE A PRETTY GOOD CAR....!!
ONE CONSOLATION IS, IT CAN'T BE ANY BETTER THAN HE SAYS IT IS —!
LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And So—to Bed*


The Boss was reading in bed last night
But his book couldn't have been very interesting, for when I woke up from a nap, he was snoozing, to beat the band!
So I turned out the light —
And hopped into bed myself—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Back to Normal*

By THE HAGERS

TO THE POND
"ALTHOUGH YOUR MOTIVES ARE THE BEST, PLEASE, WADDLES, GIVE THE POND A REST."
"IT IS A HAPPIER PLACE THIS WAY; I THINK, TED, I'LL JUST LET IT STAY.
MIGRATING BIRDS, LIKE WUZZLEDUFF, MAKE DRAKEVILLE'S PLACID POND TOO ROUGH.
DROP DOWN AND VISIT DRAKEVILLE'S POND
I'LL CHANGE MY SIGN SO IT WILL SAY, 'BE SURE TO VISIT HUDSON BAY.'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Labor and Industry: Partners

Never has there been a time during the last century and a half when the relations between employers and employed in Great Britain were so sensible as they are today. After a long and checkered career trade unionism is learning the technique of attaining its ends without resort to the wasteful weapon of the strike; and its progress has been possible because the employers, too, have learned, on the whole, to respect the unions and seek their co-operation.

In the first quarter of this century industry was obstructed and fretted by growing intensity in the spirit of industrial strife culminating in the General Strike of 1926. Since then the movement has been all the other way. While employers on the one hand have recognized the right of Labor to organize and have often welcomed the instruments of collective bargaining, the unions on their side have learned the lesson that there is nothing to be gained by war that cannot better be won by negotiation.

In its report for the year 1938 the British Ministry of Labor states that the year was singularly free from serious disputes, and that employers and work-people showed themselves reluctant to pursue their claims to the extreme point of a stoppage of work. It comments on an increasing tendency for the Ministry's conciliation officers to be consulted at an early stage in disputes. Negotiations took place in a large number of industries which in several cases resulted in substantial increases in wages, while joint bodies representing employers and employed devised schemes for improving the conditions of the workers.

British Labor has gone on gaining strength through generations of trial and error, of force, and strikes, with alternating victories and defeats. From this is emerging a more settled industrial order, based on the acknowledgment of rights and acceptance of discipline. The two big partners in industry are coming to understand one another. Is it necessary that in other countries, where trade unionism is younger, the painful experience of the movement in Britain should be repeated? That experience, and the conclusion learned from it, are worth study in countries which in this respect are still in the stage of adolescence.

Fighter for Freedom

Orators, citizens, school children and the bearer of a wreath from the Hartford Colony of the Society of New England Women made a pilgrimage to the Hall of Fame on the campus of New York University a few days ago to pay tribute to the memory of Harriet Beecher Stowe on the 128th anniversary of her birth. As one speaker pointed out, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, are the only brother and sister enshrined in the Hall of Fame.

The Civil War was still a decade away when the saga of Uncle Tom, Little Eva, Eliza, and Simon Legree appeared serially in 1851 and in book form a year later, but the clouds of conflict were gathering. Into those dark clouds the book flashed its flame of moral dissent against the institution of human slavery.

Of course, slaveholders condemned it as a distorted picture. Strangely, too, it didn't entirely please the Abolitionists, who felt that it depicted too much of the brighter side of bondage. But the phenomenal sale of the book and the dominant reaction to it left no doubt of its potency in dramatizing one underlying cause of the war ahead. In that struggle one of Mrs. Stowe's sons was to be lost at Gettysburg.

Translated into many languages, the book literally went round the world, and its author was enthusiastically acclaimed when she visited Europe a year after the best seller of its day appeared. How many people read the book today, nearly ninety years after its appearance, is a matter of intriguing conjecture. But printings have continued and it holds a place on library shelves long after the issue which engendered it has been settled forever. And it wasn't many years ago that "Uncle Tom" traveling shows, bloodhounds and all, toured the hinterland.

Whatever literary rating may be accorded the somewhat sentimental story of "Uncle Tom," it helped immeasurably in forging the moral weapons to wipe out slavery. Both the moral courage of its author and the power which her book exerted for human freedom shine brightly from the pages of history into a day when freedom on a wider front is still an issue.

Fire Sale on Government

Opposition to President Roosevelt's $3,860,000,000 Government lending program is forming on at least two fronts. Senator William E. Borah and others have attacked in particular the portion which would extend credits up to $500,000,000 to Latin-American governments, and it must be agreed that the record of payment on private loans in that area has not been particularly good. Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., minority leader in the House, has put forward as a counter-proposition to the Administration program a bill which would reduce by 10 per cent all the appropriation bills passed by this session of Congress except those for relief, social security, and fixed charges.

The exceptions are themselves significant to any who may have expected that the Republican Party could undertake to make any large savings in relief or pensions. Nevertheless, a 10 per cent saving, estimated at $500,000,000, in the costs of administering the Government, would be something not to be sniffed at. Mr. Martin estimates that this session of Congress, by the time it is completed, will have appropriated $13,000,000,000, a total which represents one-fifth of the national income.

Even the Administration's estimate of over $9.000,000,000 is more than twice the budget of 1930-31; and the increase has been not alone in emergency and relief expenditures, but to an equal degree in the ordinary operating expenses of the Federal establishment.

What Congressman Martin proposes in his 10 per cent general markdown on the price of government might be described as holding a fire sale in view of the conflagration of Treasury deficits that has raged since before the New Deal took hold. Doubtless he considers that is better than running the risk of an eventual bankruptcy sale.

"Muang-Thai"

The intention, recently announced, of Siam to change its name to "Muang-Thai," "The Land of the Free," will, according to at least one authority, provide a problem for Westerners. For, it appears, such are the intricacies of the Siamese language, that the uninitiated, attempting to pronounce the new title, may with ease refer inadvertently to "The Land of the Long Purse," or "The Marsh of Those Who Creep Like Worms," not to mention even more derogatory possibilities.

Sympathy must certainly be given to the radio announcer in the Occident when Muang-Thai is in the news. He can hardly be expected to grasp these tonal and pronunciatory nuances so well that he will never filch the good name and leave the purse, or introduce serpents into this other Eden. While, if he attempts to render "The Land of the Free" in his native tongue, the result may be confusing; since there are still Westerners who might imagine a reference to their own country.

It looks as though the Siamese may be giving the world another white elephant; but at least one must congratulate them heartily on being able to pronounce themselves free.

Youth's Path of Safety

Horace D. Rickard, recognized father of the nationwide traffic safety patrol system for school children in the United States, will be remembered as the sponsor of a youth movement as wholesome and constructive as the Boy Scouts. In only a few years under the encouragement of the American Automobile Association, the highway patrol has reached into 3,000 communities for an enrollment of 275,000 active school pupils, who, through actual policing services and as educators in the rudiments of highway safety have undoubtedly assured the safety of thousands of their schoolmates.

In its broadest signification, the youth patrol is laying the foundations of civic responsibility, striking a contrast between peaceful ways of public service and the militaristic training of the younger generation with rifle and bayonet. The nation's attention being riveted these days upon the "world of tomorrow," the modern youth movement assumes vast importance as a primary step toward building safety into "the highways of tomorrow." During the last year thirty-five governors have publicly commended the work of this junior safety army—a striking tribute to the manly young fellows in white belts who see their smaller schoolmates safely across the streets and to the man who launched this excellent activity.

New Washington Monument

Geneva—the Spell of a City

Leaves From an Editor's Travel Diary—X

GENEVA
FRIDAY

This city has always been an enchanted place for me. The spell has nothing to do with the League of Nations, its noble ideal, its still useful works, or its marble palaces. Nor with the grand history of the city, centering especially on Calvin's work here and the later Reformation. Geneva's association with great names of literature and music is not responsible. Nor is the site particularly compelling. Switzerland boasts a dozen lakes as blue as Lac Leman, Lucern and Constance, also sites as pleasantly astride lake-nurtured rivers, and scores of places afford more impressive views of snow peaks than Geneva does of oft-shrouded Mont Blanc.

More likely the key is a first impression, a personal memory. Probably any town where one first made contact with the clean comfort and quiet kindliness of Switzerland would cast a spell. Sometimes returning to a remembered spot can be very unsatisfactory. But Geneva has the same gentle charm. The swans still ride majestically under the Rhone bridges, the horse-chestnut trees are still flattened out to give, I suspect, clear views of the lake from hotel rooms, the quais are not dirty docks but beflowered parks, lake steamers still ply back and forth from the Swiss to the French to the Swiss side, carrying peasant women with vegetables, children with rucksacks, elderly men with bicycles—and all with a holiday air. That first boat trip also had a spell compounded of moonlight and music, French soldiers and girls singing over the water after a day of tramping. Geneva's enchantment remains—at least for me.

GSTAD
SATURDAY

Geneva has its Société des Nations, but Switzerland is herself a league of peoples. With three races, four languages (not to mention hotel English), and a country cut into dozens of compartments by mountain ranges, the Swiss Federation is a living model of international solidarity. Without colonies, without access to the sea, poor in raw materials, with only one-twelve thousandth of the earth's surface and most of that rocky and set on edge, this little group of cantons, has, by co-operation, tolerance, independence and hard work, become one of the most happy, prosperous and respected of nations.

Since 1291 when the men of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwald, "conscious of the gravity of the times" made their pact of mutual protection, the Swiss have been proving that men of differing languages, races, religious and economic interests can co-operate to their own advantage. It is to be noted that they have cherished their local customs—and costumes—while learning a larger loyalty. They have not done it by insisting on every selfish prerogative of provincial sovereignty, but by exalting the general welfare and trusting in the right. That first compact ended with the assurance that since it was concluded "for the good of all" it should "with the aid of God, last forever." The unity of the Swiss people appears to be everywhere emphasized, rather than the differences between races or cantonal governments. Is there not here an object lesson for the nations?

LAUTERBRUNNEN
SUNDAY

The peaceful wholesomeness of this land has both physical and mental effects. The quietude of natural grandeur is matched by the calm courtesy of the people. Every prospect pleases and man is not vile—nor has he spoilt the loveliness he found here. Instead he's made it more accessible or visible with roads, cog-railways, funiculars, tunnels, and observation posts. Even industrial areas are less ugly than in other countries, and in the country it is hard to find anything unsightly. There is, of course, a conscious effort to keep the towns tidy and attractive. But I believe most of it is the unconscious effect of living amidst so much beauty; the discord of the unbeautiful must be felt even more by natives than visitors.

But even peaceful Switzerland is affected by rumors of war. Her most carefully cultivated crop—the tourist—has been scared away by the thousands. And the general unease has caused the Swiss to take extra measures to defend their neutrality. That is their one foreign policy. They tell us here that there is not now much fear of invasion. But at one time people were asked to lay in food supplies, because many things would be hard to get even though this country were not involved.

"Not involved!" What a dream, when we are so much members one of another! The Swiss, for instance, have had to increase their period of military training from three to four months. And all day this peaceful valley has echoed to the shock of rifle fire. The Government encourages good marksmanship by furnishing guns and ammunition, I understand, to rifle clubs and requiring a certain amount of competitive target shooting. We rode up this morning on the Murren funicular with one group of these men out for a day's shooting and have seen others during the day. And we saw a sign, "Switzerland can defend herself." People here say Switzerland would not be of any use as a route for invasion of other countries except in summer, but many of these roads are open in winter, and to modern mechanized armies access looks easy. But there is no disaffection among the people and they would make any conqueror pay dearly—so dearly that they believe the attempt will not be made. Switzerland has by no means escaped the evil effects of the present diplomatic wars. But the trainloads of singing children and mountain climbers that we have seen today are more characteristic than the riflemen. And in many respects the country sets an example of unexcited resolution which might well be shown by others far less exposed.

D. M. R.

Plaint of a Minor Poet

I have found one feather.
Do not expect me to wear a cloak
Reaching to my ankles.
Here is a single round stone
Lying in the palm of my hand
Can I make of that a diadem?

I remember sunsets
And summer . . . and white clover.
But would you have me tell
That story over and over?

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

'Neutrality'—Food for Debate

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Saville R. Davis

Just how important is this question of war and peace? The House of Representatives has allotted ten hours—a generous amount, so it was suggested—for debating the basic new text of what American wartime policy is to be. The Senate probably will be treated to a filibuster—an extremely dubious instrument ordinarily used by an undemocratic minority to coerce the majority—as its chief contribution to enlightenment on the subject.

The Bloom Bill, which is currently the asking price of the Administration on Capitol Hill, may represent the considered and earnest judgment of the State Department to the effect that broad latitude ought to be given the Chief Executive in matters of foreign policy. But from the standpoint of telling the people what their foreign policy is to be, and enabling them to share in the decision on it, the bill is so vague that the press is full of very natural misstatements as to its content.

If anyone does wade through the text of the bill, and study it in the light of the liberties recently taken by Mr. Roosevelt with the present neutrality law, he finds that the Bloom Bill says simply to whomever is President: "In time of war, you may conduct American foreign policy approximately as you choose!"

And what, then, is the policy of the Administration which is thus to be the controlling factor? After some weeks of checking up, I think I know; I think the President and Secretary Hull sincerely intend to support Democratic powers against aggression with all the economic and moral resources of the United States, while yet stopping rigidly short of military action. But I couldn't prove this in the public print if I were offered a fortune. Nor could anyone in the press corps here.

Why Secret Diplomacy Enters

The reason is all too simple—and baffling. The Administration has two foreign policies. It talks big to the Axis, in an effort to contribute to the organization of peace and the discouraging of aggression. And it talks small to American public opinion which is only slowly coming to tolerate this dangerous business of active peacemaking. This may be a two-faced procedure, but it is not dishonest. Those in the extreme opposition who accuse the Administration of deliberately leading the country down the path to war in the name of the strictest neutrality, are making a grievous mistake. The fact of the matter is that a dual and hence a partially secret foreign policy is exceedingly difficult to avoid in a Democracy, at this stage of world affairs.

Consider the reasons why:

Diplomacy at the present stage of human development, operates through reason backed by potential force. Reason has yet proved unable to convince a sufficient preponderance of men and nations that it can stand alone. The object of a peaceful diplomacy, then, is to see that force is sufficiently equated, as between rivals and rival alliances, so that neither side could win any selfish national aims by fighting, and both must inevitably turn to reasonable negotiation. If you voluntarily renounce the force behind your own reason this careful balancing is wiped out, and as someone has said, it may take two to start a quarrel but only one to commit a murder. The other fellow has all the force in such a case and you have nothing but persuasion.

You can dignify it with the name of moral force if you choose, but that is a perilous business in this day of sovereign nationalism; the chances are that there are enough skeletons in your national cupboard so that an opponent can make your self-asserted "morality" seem ludicrous to his own people. Your country may have the bulk of right on its side today, simply because it vented its wrongs yesterday.

The Roosevelt Argument

But this is to venture into an endless debate on right and wrong in international affairs, a debate which is highly complex in a period of profound social and political transition such as the present. To come back to the question of force as a means of countering force and thus opening the way to reason: The Roosevelt argument is that you cannot sustain a national strength for this purpose if you deliberately say to an aggressor that you will not fight, no matter what.

Moreover there is no use in building a huge military and naval establishment and then serving blanket notice that you do not propose to use it except for defense, when it is a basic military and naval maxim that the most effective defense is offense. This is not the way that the diplomacy of balancing forces operates. Until such time as there develops a genuine international system with its collective police action, it is necessary for you, as a single nation, to encourage a lively doubt in the mind of a potential aggressor that you do not propose to see one country after another gobbled up, until finally you are left confronting the swollen opponent.

This—agree with it or not, as you choose—is what the Administration is now doing. Talking big to the Axis. And it is not all bluff, either—for there never has been a test of strength between pacifism and a fighting crusade since the peace movement became strong after the World War. It simply isn't possible to say now what the people would do.

But where—and this is the core of the matter—where does this leave the American people in their effort to make up their mind on the issues of war and peace? Even Congress had to be reassured as to the President's non-military intentions by means of secret sessions at the White House and in Secretary Hull's hotel apartment.

Thoughtful But Limited Opposition

Those who would never trust Mr. Roosevelt to have a free hand in a matter of this delicacy have only one choice, of course, and that is to oppose at all points. This they are doing—though it is not to be forgotten in the search for a healthy opposition that many a good Republican follows the Landon conviction that "politics stops at the water's edge." But there still remains the far larger group of those who do understand the Roosevelt-Hull program in all its sincerity, and still have these profound doubts: That in helping to organize world peace by means of economic and moral pressure, there is the gravest danger that the situation will get entirely out of control, and the country be swept into the vortex of hatreds and killing, powerless to save itself at that late date. These persons have no adequate national forum for their views. And hence the vast undecided element among the people does not have both sides of the issue presented adequately for the vital national purpose of making up the people's mind.

There are occasional radio speeches on the other side, to be sure; and the various radio forums have done yeoman work after the fashion of America's "Town Meeting of the Air." The local press does its best. The March of Time has just put out a powerful motion picture whose net effect on most people will be to counter what is bluntly termed British propaganda. One wing of the peace organizations is valiantly urging the case for great legislative caution.

But against these and other elements there is arrayed the great power of the Administration to fill the channels of news and opinion, and the disposition of Congress to fight shy of an issue on which there is so deep a cleavage. Such opposition news as there is, is minor and not of front page headline variety; all too frequently, it is necessary for the reporter to go out and turn up stories in order to give the other side a hearing.

Great Need for Public Discussion

If the foregoing facts and arguments point to any conclusion, it is this: That the Democratic system is already well advanced into another crisis in the long struggle of the people, under God and through their individual consciences, to control their destiny. When the Constitution was drafted, it was almost axiomatic that the people would not know very much of the issues of war and peace; these were largely left to the Government and particularly to the executive. Even lately, it has been traditional during one national election after another to say that the two parties differed little if at all in the major political issues of foreign policy. But today, as the peace movement grows, as the people come to realize that human statesmen are subject to many limitations and to overwhelming mental pressures in time of panic, this delegation of power no longer can so lightly be made.

There never was greater need for all of the channels of public opinion to open themselves to the best available thinking on both sides. If the Administration is barred by the terms of secret diplomacy at this stage of the game from emphasizing restraint, and has to spend the most of its time arousing people to their enlarging responsibilities, Congress still is freer to speak its mind. And if Congress is timid, and limits itself to ten hours of debate in the House and a filibuster in the Senate, the people will find other means. Two-sided debate is the people's way of educating itself, and education there must be in this all-important matter, so that the people can make the right decision when the time comes, and so that the statesmen will be compelled to listen.

Booms From Thumping Cannon Crackers

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a glowing tribute to fireworks which was recently given prominence in the columns of the Monitor, a correspondent from New York expressed his enthusiasm in the following ebullient terms: "Boom! Boom! Bang! Bang! The fireworks business is doing nicely these days." Then, referring specifically to the firecracker, he says: "It will please the children, but make no mistake, it pleases the papas and mammas too. There's nothing more independent than a thumping big cannon cracker." Now I am sure few could resist the magic appeal of the man-made auroras and the minor fiery cascades produced by the ingenuity of our pyrotechnists. But for the thumping big cannon crackers as expressions of independence I think there are some needful reservations.

As I write this, the suburban peace of my neighborhood is being shattered by intermittent big thumping detonations, which, to Chinese people, or Spaniards, or even British, would bring back visions of the dreaded air invader, and to almost anyone in Central Europe might be taken as the signal for some equally terrifying upheaval, but which, to some youthful Americans, are evidently an expression of independence. To judge from the experience of previous years, this youthful frightfulness, being a prelude to the July Fourth celebrations, will continue daily until that day and possibly some days after.

The long-suffering inhabitants, therefore, assuming that big thumping cannon crackers are, by right of tradition, a proper form of expression for independence on July 4—my district not being, so far, one in which the police have declared such manifestations improper—would no doubt be interested in knowing the limits, if any, that in the opinion of your correspondent should be put on this form of jubilation.

There was a deep meaning in the great athletic displays of the Czech Sokols that celebrated their brief independence, and in the quinquennial song festivals for Estonian independence—even in the military parades of France's Quatorze Juillet, but the liberatory meaning behind the indiscriminate detonation of thumping big cannon crackers is something that might well puzzle even the papas and mammas who, your correspondent thinks, would join him in his jubilation. Some of them I imagine would rather subscribe to Dean Farrar's famous comment on genuine independence: "Man's liberty ends, and it ought to end, when that liberty becomes the curse of his neighbors."

H. J. S.

Wellesley, Mass.